

# California Student Mock Election October 11, 2016

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Intended for Student Mock Election Purposes Only

# VOTER BILL OF RIGHTS

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## YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS:



### **The right to vote if you are a registered voter.**

You are eligible to vote if you are:

- a U.S. citizen living in California
- at least 18 years old
- registered where you currently live
- not in prison or on parole for a felony



**The right to vote if you are a registered voter even if your name is not on the list.** You will vote using a provisional ballot. Your vote will be counted if elections officials determine that you are eligible to vote.



**The right to vote if you are still in line when the polls close.**



**The right to cast a secret ballot** without anyone bothering you or telling you how to vote.



**The right to get a new ballot if you have made a mistake,** if you have not already cast your ballot. You can:

**Ask an elections official at a polling place** for a new ballot; or

**Exchange your vote-by-mail ballot** for a new one at an elections office, or at your polling place; or

**Vote using a provisional ballot,** if you do not have your original vote-by-mail ballot.



**The right to get help casting your ballot** from anyone you choose, except from your employer or union representative.



**The right to drop off your completed vote-by-mail ballot at any polling place** in the county where you are registered to vote.



**The right to get election materials in a language other than English** if enough people in your voting precinct speak that language.



**The right to ask questions to elections officials about election procedures** and watch the election process. If the person you ask cannot answer your questions, they must send you to the right person for an answer. If you are disruptive, they can stop answering you.



**The right to report any illegal or fraudulent election activity** to an elections official or the Secretary of State's office

🖥️ On the web at [www.sos.ca.gov](http://www.sos.ca.gov)

📞 By phone at **(800) 345-VOTE (8683)**

✉️ By email at [elections@sos.ca.gov](mailto:elections@sos.ca.gov)

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**IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE BEEN DENIED ANY OF THESE RIGHTS, CALL THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S  
CONFIDENTIAL TOLL-FREE VOTER HOTLINE AT (800) 345-VOTE (8683).**

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# Tabulating and Reporting Mock Election Results

## October 11 is Student Mock Election Day

Please enter your school's results by 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 11, 2016.

### Enter your results:

<http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/student-mock-election/>

### View statewide mock election results:

<http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/student-mock-election-results>

If your school's schedule will make it difficult to hold the mock election on October 11, you may begin voting a few days earlier to suit your needs. We only ask that you enter your school results on the Secretary of State's website no later than 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 11. This will allow us to include your totals in the statewide results that we post and report to the media on Mock Election Day!

## Voter Pre-Registration

### What is Pre-Registration?

If you are 16 or 17 years old and otherwise meet the eligibility requirements to vote, you can pre-register to vote in California. Simply complete and submit a voter registration application and at the time of your 18th birthday, you will automatically be registered to vote.

### What if you would like to make changes to information such as your address or political party preference before you turn 18?

Update your information by re-registering (or pre-registering) to vote online at [RegisterToVote.ca.gov](http://RegisterToVote.ca.gov). Voter registration applications are also available at your local county elections office, local Department of Motor Vehicles field office, and other public locations.

To find your local county elections office, please visit:

[www.sos.ca.gov/county-elections-offices](http://www.sos.ca.gov/county-elections-offices)

## Become a Student Poll Worker - Learn While You Earn

### You get to:

- Help carry out the most important event in our democracy – an election
- Earn \$65-\$150 for your day of service while you learn behind-the-scenes
- Contribute to your community

### You have to:

- Be a United States citizen or legal permanent resident
- Be at least 16 years old on Election Day
- Attend a public or private high school
- Have at least a 2.5 grade point average
- Get permission from your parents and school

For more information, contact your county elections office or go to

[www.sos.ca.gov/county-elections-offices](http://www.sos.ca.gov/county-elections-offices)

## Register To Vote

To register or update your existing voter registration, visit the Secretary of State's website at:

[www.RegisterToVote.ca.gov](http://www.RegisterToVote.ca.gov)



# QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

**PROP  
51**

**SCHOOL BONDS. FUNDING FOR K–12 SCHOOL AND  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE FACILITIES. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

## SUMMARY

Authorizes \$9 billion in general obligation bonds for new construction and modernization of K–12 public school facilities; charter schools and vocational education facilities; and California Community Colleges facilities. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$17.6 billion to pay off both the principal (\$9 billion) and interest (\$8.6 billion) on the bonds. Payments of about \$500 million per year for 35 years.

## WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

**YES** A YES vote on this measure means: The state could sell \$9 billion in general obligation bonds for education facilities (\$7 billion for K–12 public school facilities and \$2 billion for community college facilities).

**NO** A NO vote on this measure means: The state would not have the authority to sell new general obligation bonds for K–12 public school and community college facilities.

## ARGUMENTS

**PRO** Our children deserve safe schools where they can learn, but many schools and community colleges need repairs to meet health and safety standards. Prop. 51 will fix deteriorating schools, upgrade classrooms, and provide job-training facilities for veterans and vocational education. All projects are accountable to local taxpayers.

**CON** Prop. 51 was created for greedy developers to exploit taxpayers for profit. Prop. 51 stops legislators from providing fair school funding. Disadvantaged schools are left behind. There's no improvement in taxpayer accountability. It does nothing to fight waste, fraud and abuse. Governor Brown opposes Prop. 51. Vote NO on 51.

## FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### FOR

Yes on Proposition 51—  
Californians for Quality  
Schools  
info@californiansforqualityschools.com  
www.californiansforqualityschools.com

### AGAINST

G. Rick Marshall, Chief  
Financial Officer  
California Taxpayers Action  
Network  
621 Del Mar Avenue  
Chula Vista, CA 91910  
(310) 346-7425  
rick@stopprop51.org  
StopProp51.org

**PROP  
54**

**LEGISLATURE. LEGISLATION AND PROCEEDINGS.  
INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.**

## SUMMARY

Prohibits Legislature from passing any bill unless published on Internet for 72 hours before vote. Requires Legislature to record its proceedings and post on Internet. Authorizes use of recordings. Fiscal Impact: One-time costs of \$1 million to \$2 million and ongoing costs of about \$1 million annually to record legislative meetings and make videos of those meetings available on the Internet.

## WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

**YES** A YES vote on this measure means: Any bill (including changes to the bill) would have to be made available to legislators and posted on the Internet for at least 72 hours before the Legislature could pass it. The Legislature would have to ensure that its public meetings are recorded and make videos of those meetings available on the Internet.

**NO** A NO vote on this measure means: Rules and duties of the Legislature would not change.

## ARGUMENTS

**PRO** Prop. 54 stops special-interest, *surprise* legislation from passing either legislative house *without 72 hours* for review. Prop. 54 posts *all* the Legislature's public meetings online, so voters can review legislators' public actions. A bipartisan coalition of good-government, taxpayer, minority, business, and environmental groups backs Prop. 54. Requires no new tax money.

**CON** A NO vote continues free Internet & TV access for any California citizen to see how laws are made. A NO vote also prevents special interests like tobacco, oil, and drug companies from delaying passage of state laws. A NO vote also limits political "attack" ads.

## FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### FOR

Yes on 54—Voters First, Not  
Special Interests,  
Sponsored by Hold  
Politicians Accountable  
1215 K Street, Suite 2260  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 325-0056  
info@YesProp54.org  
www.YesProp54.org

### AGAINST

Steven Maviglio  
Californians for an Effective  
Legislature  
1005 12th St., Suite A  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 607-8340  
steven.maviglio@gmail.com  
www.NoOnProposition54.com

# QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

**PROP  
55**

**TAX EXTENSION TO FUND EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE.  
INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**

## SUMMARY

Extends by twelve years the temporary personal income tax increases enacted in 2012 on earnings over \$250,000, with revenues allocated to K–12 schools, California Community Colleges, and, in certain years, healthcare. Fiscal Impact: Increased state revenues—\$4 billion to \$9 billion annually from 2019–2030—depending on economy and stock market. Increased funding for schools, community colleges, health care for low-income people, budget reserves, and debt payments.

## WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

**YES** A YES vote on this measure means: Income tax increases on high-income taxpayers, which are scheduled to end after 2018, would instead be extended through 2030.

**NO** A NO vote on this measure means: Income tax increases on high-income taxpayers would expire as scheduled at the end of 2018.

## ARGUMENTS

**PRO** Prop. 55 helps children thrive! Prop. 55 prevents \$4 billion in cuts to California's public schools, and increases children's access to healthcare, by maintaining current tax rates on the wealthiest Californians—with strict accountability requirements. We can't go back to the deep cuts we faced during the last recession.  
[www.YesOn55.com](http://www.YesOn55.com)

**CON** VOTE NO ON 55—TEMPORARY SHOULD MEAN TEMPORARY. Voters supported higher taxes in 2012 because Governor Brown said they would be TEMPORARY. State budget estimates show higher taxes are not needed to balance the budget, but the special interests want to extend them to grow government bigger. TELL THEM NO.

## FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### FOR

Jordan Curley  
Yes on 55—Californians for Budget Stability  
1510 J Street, Suite 210  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 443-7817  
[info@protectingcalifornia.com](mailto:info@protectingcalifornia.com)  
[www.YesOn55.com](http://www.YesOn55.com)

### AGAINST

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association  
[www.hjta.org](http://www.hjta.org)

**PROP  
56**

**CIGARETTE TAX TO FUND HEALTHCARE, TOBACCO USE  
PREVENTION, RESEARCH, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.  
INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.**

## SUMMARY

Increases cigarette tax by \$2.00 per pack, with equivalent increase on other tobacco products and electronic cigarettes containing nicotine. Fiscal Impact: Additional net state revenue of \$1 billion to \$1.4 billion in 2017–18, with potentially lower revenues in future years. Revenues would be used primarily to augment spending on health care for low-income Californians.

## WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

**YES** A YES vote on this measure means: State excise tax on cigarettes would increase by \$2 per pack—from 87 cents to \$2.87. State excise tax on other tobacco products would increase by a similar amount. State excise tax also would be applied to electronic cigarettes. Revenue from these higher taxes would be used for many purposes, but primarily to augment spending on health care for low-income Californians.

**NO** A NO vote on this measure means: No changes would be made to existing state taxes on cigarettes, other tobacco products, and electronic cigarettes.

## ARGUMENTS

**PRO** Tobacco-related healthcare costs California taxpayers \$3.5 billion annually, even if you don't smoke. Prop. 56 works like a user fee, taxing tobacco to help pay for smoking prevention and healthcare—so smokers pay their fair share for their costs. American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network sponsored Prop. 56 to prevent kids from smoking and save lives.

**CON** Follow the 56 money: This \$1.6 billion tax increase gives \$1 billion to health insurance companies and special interests. 56 cheats schools out of \$600 million a year by circumventing our minimum school funding guarantee. Only 13% of the money helps smokers or prevents kids from starting. No on 56.

## FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### FOR

Yes on 56—Save Lives California  
1020 12th Street, Suite 303  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 706-2487  
[info@YesOn56.org](mailto:info@YesOn56.org)  
[YesOn56.org](http://YesOn56.org)

### AGAINST

No on 56—Stop the Special Interest Tax Grab  
925 University Ave.  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
(916) 409-7500  
[Info@NoOnProposition56.com](mailto:Info@NoOnProposition56.com)  
[www.NoOnProposition56.com](http://www.NoOnProposition56.com)

# QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

## **PROP 58** ENGLISH PROFICIENCY. MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

### SUMMARY

Preserves requirement that public schools ensure students obtain English language proficiency. Requires school districts to solicit parent/community input in developing language acquisition programs. Requires instruction to ensure English acquisition as rapidly and effectively as possible. Authorizes school districts to establish dual-language immersion programs for both native and non-native English speakers. Fiscal Impact: No notable fiscal effect on school districts or state government.

### WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

**YES** A YES vote on this measure means: Public schools could more easily choose how to teach English learners, whether in English-only, bilingual, or other types of programs.

**NO** A NO vote on this measure means: Public schools would still be required to teach most English learners in English-only programs.

### ARGUMENTS

**PRO** Teachers, parents, school principals, local school board members, and Governor Jerry Brown support Proposition 58 to help students learn English as quickly as possible and expand opportunities for English speakers to master a second language. Proposition 58 gives school districts local control to choose the most effective instruction methods for their students.

**CON** Prop. 58 is not about modernizing the way we teach English. It's about eliminating parental rights to an English-language education for their children. English-language success has been spectacular. Immigrant children are learning English faster than ever before and record numbers of immigrant students are gaining admission to our universities.

### FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### FOR

Lisa Gasperoni  
Yes on 58—Californians for English Proficiency  
sponsored by the California State Council of Service Employees  
1510 J Street, Suite 210  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 668-9103  
info@SupportProp58.com  
www.SupportProp58.com

#### AGAINST

[www.KeepEnglish.org](http://www.KeepEnglish.org)

## **PROP 59** CORPORATIONS. POLITICAL SPENDING. FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS. LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY QUESTION.

### SUMMARY

Asks whether California's elected officials should use their authority to propose and ratify an amendment to the federal Constitution overturning the United States Supreme Court decision in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*. *Citizens United* ruled that laws placing certain limits on political spending by corporations and unions are unconstitutional. Fiscal Impact: No direct fiscal effect on state or local governments.

Shall California's elected officials use all of their constitutional authority, including, but not limited to, proposing and ratifying one or more amendments to the United States Constitution, to overturn *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010) 558 U.S. 310, and other applicable judicial precedents, to allow the full regulation or limitation of campaign contributions and spending, to ensure that all citizens, regardless of wealth, may express their views to one another, and to make clear that corporations should not have the same constitutional rights as human beings?

### WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

**YES** A YES vote on this measure means: Voters would be asking their elected officials to use their constitutional authority to seek increased regulation of campaign spending and contributions. As an advisory measure, Proposition 59 does not require any particular action by the Congress or California Legislature.

**NO** A NO vote on this measure means: Voters would not be asking their elected officials to seek certain changes in the regulation of campaign spending and contributions.

### ARGUMENTS

**PRO** Vote YES on Prop. 59 to tell Congress we want big money out of politics and overturn misguided Supreme Court rulings saying unlimited campaign spending is free speech and that corporations have the same constitutional rights as real people. Send a message to Congress that we'll hold them accountable.

**CON** The Legislature should stop wasting taxpayer dollars by putting do-nothing measures on the ballot that ask Congress to overturn the Supreme Court. Instead of wasting time and money on do-nothing ballot measures, politicians in Sacramento should focus on transparency and bringing jobs to California. Proposition 59 DOES NOTHING. Vote NO!

### FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### FOR

Derek Cressman  
California Common Cause  
(323) 536-1459  
vote@yesonCAProp59.com  
www.yesonCAProp59.com

#### AGAINST

Dave Gilliard  
Gilliard, Blanning & Associates  
5701 Lonetree Blvd., Suite 301  
Rocklin, CA 95765  
(916) 626-6804  
info@gbacampaigns.com



# QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

**PROP  
67**

**BAN ON SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS.  
REFERENDUM.**

## SUMMARY

A “Yes” vote approves, and a “No” vote rejects, a statute that prohibits grocery and other stores from providing customers single-use plastic or paper carryout bags but permits sale of recycled paper bags and reusable bags. Fiscal Impact: Relatively small fiscal effects on state and local governments, including a minor increase in state administrative costs and possible minor local government savings from reduced litter and waste management costs.

## WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

**YES** A YES vote on this measure means: Most grocery stores, convenience stores, large pharmacies, and liquor stores would be prohibited from providing single-use plastic carryout bags. Stores generally would be required to charge at least 10 cents for any other carryout bag provided to customers at checkout. Stores would keep the resulting revenue for specified purposes.

**NO** A NO vote on this measure means: Stores could continue to provide single-use plastic carryout bags and other bags free of charge unless a local law restricts the use of such bags.

## ARGUMENTS

**PRO** YES on 67 protects California's successful efforts to PHASE OUT PLASTIC GROCERY BAGS. Plastic bags strangle wildlife, litter communities, raise clean-up costs, clog recycling machines. Bans on plastic grocery bags are WORKING IN 150 CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES. Don't let out-of-state plastic companies stop California. YES on 67.

**CON** DON'T BE FOOLED. Prop. 67 is a \$300 million annual HIDDEN TAX on consumers who will be forced to pay \$.10 for every grocery bag at checkout. Not one penny goes to the environment. All \$300 million goes to grocer profits. Stop the bag tax . . . VOTE NO ON PROP. 67.

## FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### FOR

Mark Murray  
California vs Big Plastic  
921 11th Street, Ste. 420  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 443-5422  
murray@cawrecycles.org  
protectplasticbagban.org

### AGAINST

No on 67  
2350 Kerner Blvd., Suite 250  
San Rafael, CA 94901

# SCHOOL BONDS. FUNDING FOR K–12 SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE FACILITIES. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

## OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

51

- Authorizes \$9 billion in general obligation bonds: \$3 billion for new construction and \$3 billion for modernization of K–12 public school facilities; \$1 billion for charter schools and vocational education facilities; and \$2 billion for California Community Colleges facilities.
- Bars amendment to existing authority to levy developer fees to fund school facilities, until new construction bond proceeds are spent or December 31, 2020, whichever is earlier.
- Bars amendment to existing State

Allocation Board process for allocating school construction funding, as to these bonds.

- Appropriates money from the General Fund to pay off bonds.

## SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:

- State costs of about \$17.6 billion to pay off both the principal (\$9 billion) and interest (\$8.6 billion) on the bonds. Payments of about \$500 million per year for 35 years.

## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

### BACKGROUND

***California Has 8.3 Million Students Enrolled in Public K–14 Education.*** The public school system from kindergarten through grade 12 (K–12) currently has about 6.2 million students, 10,000 schools (including 1,100 charter schools), 950 school districts, and 58 county offices of education. The California Community Colleges currently have 2.1 million students at 113 campuses operated by 72 community college districts. The community colleges offer courses in English, other basic skills, and citizenship, as well as provide workforce training, associate degrees, and preparation for transfer to universities.

### ***K–12 Public School Facility Projects Approved Through State Review Process.***

Under the state's existing School Facilities Program, schools submit project proposals to the state's Office

of Public School Construction. The project proposals may be for buying land, constructing new buildings, and modernizing (that is, renovating) existing buildings. Schools are eligible for new construction funding if they do not have enough space for all current and projected students. Schools are eligible for modernization funding for buildings that are at least 25 years old.

### ***Program Based Upon State and Local Partnership.***

In most cases, schools that receive state grant funding for approved projects must contribute local funding for those projects. For buying land and new construction projects, the state and local shares are each 50 percent of project costs. For modernization projects, the state share is 60 percent and the local share is 40 percent of project costs. If schools lack sufficient local funding, they may apply for additional state grant



ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

funding, up to 100 percent of the project cost, thereby reducing or eliminating their required local contributions.

***A Few Special Program Components for Two Types of K–12 Facility Projects.*** Most of the basic program rules apply to career technical education and charter school facilities, but a few program components differ. Although the state pays 60 percent of project costs for most modernization projects, it pays 50 percent for career technical education and charter school modernization projects. (Shares for new construction are the same.) For career technical education, state grants also are capped at \$3 million for a new facility and \$1.5 million for a modernized facility. For charter school projects, proposals also must undergo a special state review to determine if the charter school is financially sound. In addition to these special rules, schools that cannot cover their local share for these two types of projects may apply for state loans (rather than additional grant funding). Schools must repay their career technical education loans and charter school loans over maximum 15-year and 30-year periods, respectively.

***Community College Facility Projects Approved in Annual Budget.*** Though community colleges also may receive state funding for buying land, constructing new buildings, and modernizing existing buildings, the process for submitting and approving projects is different than for K–12 facilities. To receive state funding, community college districts must submit project proposals to the Chancellor of

the community college system. The Chancellor then decides which projects to submit to the Legislature and Governor, with projects approved as part of the state budget process and funded in the annual state budget act.

***Local Contributions Vary for Community College Facilities.*** Unlike for K–12 facilities, state law does not specify certain state and local contributions for community college facilities. Instead, the Chancellor of the community college system ranks all submitted facility projects using a scoring system. Projects for which community colleges contribute more local funds receive more points under the scoring system.

***State Primarily Funds Public School and Community College Facilities Through General Obligation Bonds.*** The state typically issues general obligation bonds to pay for facility projects. A majority of voters must approve these bonds. From 1998 through 2006, voters approved four facility bonds that provided a total of \$36 billion for K–12 facilities and \$4 billion for community college facilities. Voters have not approved new state facility bonds since 2006. Today, the state has virtually no remaining funding from previously issued school and community college facility bonds.

***State Retires Bonds Over Time by Making Annual Debt Service Payments.*** In 2016–17, the state is paying \$2.4 billion to service debt from previously issued state general obligation bonds for school facilities and \$300 million for community college facilities.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

51

**Districts Raise Local Funding for Facilities Mainly Through Local General Obligation Bonds.** School and community college districts may sell local general obligation bonds to help cover the cost of facility projects. Districts must get at least 55 percent of their voters to approve the sale of these local bonds. Since 1998, school and community college districts have sold about \$64 billion and \$21 billion, respectively, in local general obligation bonds for facility projects.

**A Few Other Local Funding Sources.** In addition to local bonds, school districts can raise funds for school facilities by charging fees on new development. Since 1998, school districts have raised \$10 billion from developer fees. (Community colleges do not have this revenue-raising option.) School and community college districts both can raise local funding for facilities using various other methods, including parcel taxes, but they use these other methods much less frequently.

## PROPOSAL

As shown in Figure 1, this measure allows the state to sell \$9 billion of general obligation bonds for public school and community college facilities.

**K–12 School Facilities.** As shown in the figure, the \$ billion for K–12 school facilities is designated for four types of projects: new construction, modernization, career technical

education facilities, and charter school facilities. The rules of the state’s existing school facility program would apply to these funds.

**Community College Facilities.** The \$2 billion community college funding is for any facility project, including buying land, constructing new buildings, modernizing existing buildings, and purchasing equipment. Consistent with existing practice, the Legislature and Governor would approve specific community college facility projects to be funded with the bond monies in the annual budget act.

## FISCAL EFFECTS

**Measure Would Increase State Debt Service Costs.** The cost to the state of issuing the proposed bonds would depend on the timing of the bond sales, the interest rates in effect at the time the bonds are sold, and the time period over which the bonds are repaid. The state likely would issue these bonds over a period of about five years and make principal and interest

**Figure 1**  
**Proposition 51: Uses of Bond Funds**

(In Millions)	
	Amount
<b>K–12 Public School Facilities</b>	
New construction	\$3,000
Modernization	3,000
Career technical education facilities	500
Charter school facilities	500
Subtotal	(\$7,000)
<b>Community College Facilities</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>

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**ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

CONTINUED

payments from the state's General Fund (its main operating account) over a period of about 35 years. If the bonds were sold at an average interest rate of 5 percent, the total cost to pay off the bonds would be \$17.6 billion (\$9 billion in principal plus \$8.6 billion in interest). **The average payment per year would be about \$500 million.** This amount is less than half of 1 percent of the state's current General Fund budget.

***Measure Would Have Some Impact on Local Revenue-Raising and Facility Spending.***

Passage of a new state bond would likely have some effect on local district behavior. This is because school and community college districts typically are required to make local contributions to their facilities if they want to obtain state funding. The exact effect on local behavior is uncertain. On the one hand,

some school and community college districts might raise and spend more locally given the availability of additional state funds. As a result, more overall facility activity might occur in these districts over the next several years. In contrast, other school and community college districts might raise and spend less locally as the availability of additional state funds means they would not need to bear the full cost of their facility projects. These districts might complete the same number of projects as they would have absent a new state bond. They would use the newly available state funding to offset what they otherwise would have raised locally.

Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/measure-contributions> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-16-gen-v2.html> to access the committee's top 10 contributors.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 51 ★

51

PROP. 51 MAKES PROTECTING STUDENTS A TOP PRIORITY. Many schools and community colleges are outdated and need repairs to meet basic health and safety standards—including retrofitting for earthquake safety, fire safety, and removing asbestos and lead paint and pipes. Prop. 51 will help make sure our local schools are updated and safe for students.

PROP. 51 WILL HELP ALL CALIFORNIA STUDENTS GET A QUALITY EDUCATION.

“Nothing is more disheartening than teaching students when our classrooms are falling apart and don’t provide access to student’s basic academic needs. To help students succeed, Prop. 51 will repair outdated and deteriorating schools and upgrade classroom technology, libraries, and computer and science labs.”—*Tim Smith, 2014 California Teacher of the Year, Florin High School*

IMPROVING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND HELPING RETURNING VETERANS.

“Prop. 51 allows local schools and community colleges to upgrade vocational education classrooms so students can train for good-paying careers and contribute to California’s growing economy. And, we owe it to our veterans to provide training and help them transition to the workplace.”—*Tom Torlakson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction*

INCREASE ACCESS TO AN AFFORDABLE COLLEGE EDUCATION.

“By upgrading and repairing our community college facilities, we can increase access to quality, affordable higher education for all Californians. Our community colleges contribute to the economic and social strength of local communities throughout the state, and help college students avoid thousands of dollars in debt. We need to show our support to California’s students.”—*Jonathan Lightman, Executive Director, Faculty Association of California Community Colleges*

CALIFORNIA FACES A LONG BACKLOG OF NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECTS.

“School nurses are aware of the need for improved

school facilities, the overcrowding, plumbing and other environmental issues requiring modifications necessary to maintain optimum health and safety of the students, faculty, and staff will be addressed by Prop. 51.”—*Kathy Ryan, President, California School Nurses Organization*

PROTECTS LOCAL CONTROL OVER EVERY PROJECT.

“Prop. 51 will protect local control by requiring funding only be used for school improvement projects approved by local school and community college boards. All of the money must be spent locally, where taxpayers can have a voice in deciding how these funds are best used to improve their neighborhood schools.”—*Chris Ungar, President, California School Boards Association*

A FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE WAY TO UPGRADE AND REPAIR SCHOOLS WITH TOUGH TAXPAYER ACCOUNTABILITY.

“A statewide bond is the best option for meeting California’s school construction needs, because education is a statewide concern. Without this bond, local taxpayers will face higher local property taxes that create inequalities between schools in different communities, treat taxpayers differently, and lack strong accountability provisions.”—*Teresa Casazza, President, California Taxpayers Association*

WE CAN’T WAIT ANY LONGER.

We haven’t passed a statewide school bond in ten years, and now we face a massive backlog of local school projects. Our schools are in desperate need of upgrades and repairs to keep our students safe and ensure they have facilities where they can learn.

Prop. 51 will help our students and veterans succeed.

PLEASE JOIN US IN VOTING YES ON PROP. 51.

**JUSTINE FISCHER**, President  
California State PTA

**KEN HEWITT**, President  
California Retired Teachers Association

**LARRY GALIZIO**, Chief Executive Office  
Community College League of California

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 51 ★

Since 2001, we’ve approved over \$146 billion in state and local bonds to fix California schools. Yet Prop. 51 supporters still claim our schools don’t “meet basic health and safety standards.”

*Where did the money go?*

INVITES FRAUD:

The last statewide school bond audit by the California Department of Finance found BILLIONS AT RISK of “being used for unintended purposes . . . if left unresolved . . . will continue to adversely affect bond accountability.”

Because spending safeguards are not implemented or not working bond funds can be misused.

Both Governor Jerry Brown and Attorney General Kamala Harris have raised this concern.

Prop. 51 keeps this flawed system in place.

BLOCKS REFORMS:

Prop. 51 ties the hands of legislators and locks in current rules. It hijacks our democracy by *barring legislators from correcting rules* that deny disadvantaged schools the help they need.

This guarantees developers don’t pay their fair share.

ALLOWS RECKLESS SPENDING:

Bonds are expensive. Two tax dollars are required to payback every dollar borrowed. Bonds should be used for things that last decades. Incredibly, Prop. 51 funds can be spent on equipment with a 10-year “average useful life.” *Bond payments will last decades longer.*

This is like buying your lunch with a 30-year mortgage and paying for it many times over.

Prop. 51 may be the most self-serving, devious measure ever put before California voters. *It was created by the construction industry to benefit the construction industry.* Visit [StopProp51.org](http://StopProp51.org). See who’s behind the Yes campaign. Vote NO on 51!

**G. RICK MARSHALL**, Chief Financial Office  
California Taxpayers Action Network

**WENDY M. LACK**, Director  
California Taxpayers Action Network



★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 51 ★

Bonds are debts that must be repaid with interest, over time.

Since 1998, California voters have approved \$35 billion in state school construction bonds. All were placed on the ballot by the Legislature and backed by the Governor. Proposition 51 is different. The Legislature did not put Proposition 51 on the ballot. And the Governor opposes it. We join the Governor in opposition because Proposition 51 is:

**UNAFFORDABLE:**

Californians already pay \$2 billion each year on state school bonds. Proposition 51 would cost an additional \$500 million each year—money the state doesn't have. In total, California has over \$400 billion in debt and financial commitments. Governor Brown calls this a "wall of debt." Borrowing more money we can't afford is reckless.

**UNACCOUNTABLE:**

With local school bonds, communities control spending. With state school bonds, bureaucrats and their cronies call the shots. *Local control is the best way to minimize government waste.*

**UNNECESSARY:**

For school construction, *local bond measures work better than statewide bonds.* Last June voters approved over 90% of local school bonds on the ballot, providing over \$5.5 billion for school construction.

School enrollment is expected to decline over the next 10 years. Proposition 51 wastes money favoring construction of new schools over remodeling existing schools.

**INEQUITABLE:**

Proposition 51 funding would go to those first in line. Large wealthy districts would receive the "lion's share" because they have dedicated staff to fill out paperwork. This shuts out smaller, poorer districts that need help most. This is *morally wrong*.

**REFORM FIRST:**

*Proposition 51 does nothing to change the bureaucratic, one-size-fits-none state bond program.* Small, needy school districts can't afford expensive consultants used by the big, wealthy schools. Program reforms are needed so disadvantaged districts get the money they deserve. Last February Governor Brown told the *Los Angeles Times*, *"I am against the developers' \$9-billion bond . . . [it] squanders money that would be far better spent in low-income communities."*

Brown also said benefit promises to state employees are *"liabilities so massive that it is tempting to ignore them . . . We can't possibly pay them off in a year or two or even 10. Yet, it is our moral obligation to do so—particularly before we make new commitments."*

We agree.

Proposition 51 is supported by businesses and politicians who benefit from more state spending. Yes on 51 has already raised over \$6 million from those who would profit most, including the *Coalition for Adequate School Housing (CASH)* and *California Building Industry Association*.

*California Taxpayers Action Network* is an all-volunteer, non-partisan, non-profit that promotes fiscal responsibility and transparency in local government. We combat government secrecy, waste and corruption and seek to ensure everyone receives good value for their tax dollars. We're people just like you who support quality schools and want fiscal responsibility in government without waste.

Join us in voting NO on Proposition 51.

[www.caltan.org](http://www.caltan.org)

**G. RICK MARSHALL**, Chief Financial Office  
California Taxpayers Action Network

**WENDY M. LACK**, Director  
California Taxpayers Action Network

51

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 51 ★

Prop. 51 ensures that every California student has the opportunity to learn in safe, up-to-date schools while also protecting taxpayers.

**PROP. 51 IS NOT A TAX INCREASE.**

Prop. 51 is a bond that will be repaid from a very small amount of the state's EXISTING annual revenue to repair and upgrade local schools. It does NOT raise taxes.

**PROTECTS TAXPAYERS FROM HIGHER LOCAL TAXES.**

Without matching dollars from a statewide school bond, taxpayers will face higher local property taxes to pay for school repairs and upgrades, and some school districts may never be able to afford fixing schools on their own.

This partnership between the state and local school districts has fairly funded school repairs for all students.

**REQUIRES TOUGH ACCOUNTABILITY.**

Prop. 51 puts local voters in control of how school bond monies are spent. It requires annual audits and tough accounting standards.

**PROP. 51 MAKES PROTECTING STUDENTS A PRIORITY.**

Many schools and community colleges are outdated and

need repairs to meet basic health and safety standards—including retrofitting for earthquake safety, fire safety, and removing asbestos and lead paint and pipes. These repairs are critical to keeping every student safe.

**YES ON PROP. 51.**

Prop. 51 will help every California student get a quality education, increase access to an affordable college education, and improve vocational training for veterans and students preparing for the workplace.

Prop. 51 is supported by taxpayer groups, teachers, business, Republicans, and Democrats. See for yourself at [www.californiansforqualityschools.com](http://www.californiansforqualityschools.com)

Please join us in supporting Prop. 51.

**CHRIS UNGAR**, President  
California School Boards Association

**TERESA CASAZZA**, President  
California Taxpayers Association

**LARRY GALIZIO**, Chief Executive Office  
Community College League of California

PROPOSITION  
**54** LEGISLATURE. LEGISLATION AND PROCEEDINGS.  
INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.

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OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

54

- Prohibits Legislature from passing any bill unless it has been in print and published on the Internet for at least 72 hours before the vote, except in cases of public emergency.
- Requires the Legislature to make audiovisual recordings of all its proceedings, except closed session proceedings, and post them on the Internet.
- Authorizes any person to record legislative proceedings by audio or video means, except closed session proceedings.
- Allows recordings of legislative proceedings to be used for any legitimate purpose, without payment of any fee to the State.

**SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:**

- One-time costs of \$1 million to \$2 million and ongoing costs of about \$1 million annually to record legislative meetings and make videos of those meetings available on the Internet.

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ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

**BACKGROUND**

***State Legislature Makes Laws.*** The California Legislature has two houses: the Senate and the Assembly. Legislative rules guide the process by which bills become laws. In this process, legislators discuss bills in committee hearings and other settings. They often change bills based on these discussions. Typically, legislators take several days to consider these changes before they vote on whether to pass the bill. Sometimes, however, legislators take less time to consider these changes.

***Legislature's Public Meetings.*** The State Constitution requires meetings of the Legislature and its committees to be open to the public, with some exceptions (such as meetings to discuss security at the State Capitol). Live videos of most, but not all, of these meetings are available on the Internet. The Legislature

keeps an archive of many of these videos for several years. The Legislature does not charge fees for the use of these videos. The Legislature spends around \$1 million each year on recording, posting, and storing these videos. Under current state statute, recordings of Assembly meetings cannot be used for political or commercial purposes.

***Legislature's Budget.*** The Constitution limits how much the Legislature can spend on its own operations. This limit increases with growth in California's population and economy. This year, the Legislature's budget is about \$300 million—less than 1 percent of total spending from the General Fund (the state's main operating account).

**PROPOSAL**

Proposition 54 amends the Constitution to change the rules and duties of the



## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

Figure 1

**Key Changes That Would Happen if Proposition 54 Passes**

- A bill (including changes to that bill) would have to be available on the Internet for at least 72 hours before the Legislature could pass it.<sup>a</sup>
- The Legislature would have to ensure that all of its public meetings were recorded, with videos posted on the Internet within 24 hours.
  - These videos would have to be downloadable for at least 20 years.

<sup>a</sup> This rule has exceptions for emergencies, including natural disasters.

54

Legislature. Figure 1 summarizes the proposition's key changes. The Legislature's costs to comply with these requirements would be counted within the Legislature's annual spending limit.

**Changes How State Legislature Makes Laws.** If Proposition 54 passes, a bill (including changes to that bill) would have to be made available to legislators and posted on the Internet for at least 72 hours before the Legislature could pass it. In an emergency, like a natural disaster, the Legislature could pass bills faster. This could only happen, however, if the Governor declares a state of emergency and two-thirds of the house considering the bill votes to pass the bill faster.

**Changes Rules of Legislature's Public Meetings.** If Proposition 54 passes, videos of all of the Legislature's public meetings would have to be (1) recorded, (2) posted on the Internet within 24 hours following the end of the meeting, and (3) downloadable from the Internet for at least 20 years. (These requirements would take effect beginning January 1, 2018.) In addition, members

of the public would be allowed to record and broadcast any part of a public legislative meeting. Proposition 54 also changes state statute so that anyone could use videos of legislative meetings for any legitimate purpose and without paying a fee to the state.

## FISCAL EFFECTS

The fiscal impact of Proposition 54 would depend on how the Legislature decides to meet these new requirements. The main costs of the proposition relate to the recording of videos of legislative meetings and storage of those videos on the Internet. The state would likely face: (1) **one-time costs of \$1 million to \$2 million** to buy cameras and other equipment and (2) **annual costs of about \$1 million** for more staff and online storage for the videos. These costs would be less than 1 percent of the Legislature's budget for its own operations.

Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/measure-contributions> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-16-gen-v2.html> to access the committee's top 10 contributors.

## ★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 54 ★

54

Democrats, Republicans and Independents agree it's time to PUT VOTERS FIRST, NOT SPECIAL INTERESTS.

THAT'S WHY DIVERSE GROUPS LIKE *the League of Women Voters of California, California Chamber of Commerce, California State Conference of the NAACP, Latin Business Association, California Common Cause, Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, League of California Cities, California Forward, Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, California Planning and Conservation League, and many others*, URGE YOU TO VOTE "YES" ON PROP. 54.

PROP. 54 WILL:

- Require every bill to be posted online *and* distributed to lawmakers at least 72 hours before each house of the Legislature is permitted to vote on it (except when the Governor declares an emergency).
- Prohibit any bill passed in violation of this 72-hour requirement from becoming law.
- Make audiovisual recordings of *ALL* public legislative meetings.
- Post those recordings online within 24 hours, to remain online for at least 20 years.
- Guarantee the right of every person to also record and broadcast any open legislative meetings.
- Require NO new taxpayer money. The Legislature's existing budget will cover this measure's minor costs.

Proposition 54 makes our state government more transparent by STOPPING THE PRACTICE OF WRITING LAWS PROMOTED BY SPECIAL INTERESTS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AND PASSING THEM WITH LITTLE DEBATE OR REVIEW.

"We have long opposed the California Legislature's practice of making last minute changes to proposed laws before legislators, the press, and the public have had a chance to read and understand them. Such practices make a mockery of democracy."—*Peter Scheer, FIRST AMENDMENT COALITION*

"Proposition 54 gives all people the opportunity to review, debate, and contribute to the laws that impact us all."—*Alice Huffman, CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP*

Proposition 54 will stop the immediate passage of legislation that has been "gutted and amended"—a practice that replaces, at the last minute, *every* word of a bill with new, complex language secretly written by special interests,

thereby making major policy changes with no public input.

"Proposition 54 finally gives voters the upper hand, not the special interests, and improves the way business is done at our State Capitol."—*Ruben Guerra, LATIN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION*

Special interests and the political establishment fear voters might track from home what happens in the Legislature's public meetings. Sacramento lobbyists don't believe the people can be trusted with this information—or with time to act on it.

Yet sixty-nine California cities representing 15 million people, and thirty-seven county boards of supervisors representing 27 million people, *already* post recordings of their meetings online.

Our Legislature should catch up.

"Proposition 54 will create a more open, honest, and accountable government. It's time to give voters a voice in the political process."—*Kathay Feng, CALIFORNIA COMMON CAUSE*

*CHECK IT OUT FOR YOURSELF at YesProp54.org.* YES ON PROP. 54 is supported by good government, minority, taxpayer, and small business groups, seniors, and voters from every walk of life, every political persuasion, and every corner of the state.

PROPOSITION 54 was written by constitutional scholars and has been carefully reviewed and vetted by good government organizations who all agree Prop. 54 *will* increase transparency. That's why special interests vigorously oppose it.

PROPOSITION 54 will reduce special interest influence by ensuring every proposed new law is subject to public review and comment BEFORE legislators vote on it.

Vote YES on Proposition 54.

**HELEN HUTCHISON**, President  
League of Women Voters of California

**HOWARD PENN**, Executive Director  
California Planning and Conservation League

**ALLAN ZAREMBERG**, President  
California Chamber of Commerce

## ★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 54 ★

BIG MONEY IS BEHIND PROP. 54: DON'T BE FOOLED

Just look at its main backer: the California Chamber of Commerce. This group—whose members include big oil, tobacco and drug companies—spent a record-shattering \$4.3 MILLION lobbying the Legislature last year, according to the Secretary of State.

Prop. 54 will give these special interests even MORE power in Sacramento.

That's the reason one billionaire, backed by big, out-of-state corporations, is bankrolling Prop. 54.

STAND UP TO BIG MONEY. VOTE NO ON PROP. 54.

California's most significant achievements often occur when our elected representatives come to the table willing to find areas of compromise. Sometimes, powerful special interests don't get everything they want.

One example is the bipartisan 2009 state budget agreement, historic action that saved California from bankruptcy. That bipartisan compromise was updated through the final hours prior to the vote. It earned the

four Legislative Leaders that negotiated it the prestigious "Profiles in Courage Award" from the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation.

If Prop. 54 was in place, California might well have gone bankrupt.

The Legislature needs to work better, not be hamstrung by red tape. Prop. 54 unnecessarily requires the Legislature to wait 3 days before passing a measure in its "second house," allowing special interests to defeat it.

California's legislative work is transparent. Any citizen, at any time, can view any bill via the Internet. Audio and video is online free of charge.

VOTE NO ON PROP. 54. STOP THE SPECIAL INTEREST POWER GRAB.

**ART TORRES**, State Senator (Retired)

**JERILYN STAPLETON**,  
California National Organization for Women (NOW)

**STEVE HANSEN**, City Council Member  
City of Sacramento

## ★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 54 ★

Proposition 54 is on your ballot solely because one California billionaire, after spending millions of dollars trying to influence California policy and elections, is now using our citizen initiative process to pursue his own political agenda.

What is Prop. 54? It is a complicated measure that introduces unnecessary new restrictions on the way laws are crafted by the Legislature. It empowers special interests under the guise of “transparency.”

Rather than promoting accountability, Prop. 54 will slow down the ability for legislators to develop bipartisan solutions to our state’s most pressing problems.

For example, many bipartisan balanced budget agreements, the Fair Housing Act (which ended housing discrimination), and last year’s bond measure to address California’s drought likely never would have happened if this measure had been enacted.

Prop. 54 will throw a monkey wrench into the ability of our elected officials to get things done. It will give special interests more power to thwart the will of our elected officials. It makes it more difficult to address state emergencies.

**DON’T GIVE SPECIAL INTERESTS EVEN MORE POWER. VOTE NO ON PROP. 54.**

While it sounds good, requiring the Legislature to wait three days before voting on a bill will give powerful lobbyists and well-funded special interests time to launch campaigns to attack bipartisan compromises. Special interests already have too much power in Sacramento. Prop. 54 will give them more.

**PROP. 54 WILL CAUSE UNNECESSARY DELAYS**

Anytime a comma is changed in a bill, lawmakers will now be forced to wait three days to vote on it. That will mean unnecessary delays.

**PROP. 54 WILL INCREASE POLITICAL ATTACK ADS**

Current law prohibits the use of Legislative proceedings in political campaign ads. Prop. 54 eliminates that rule, paving the way for millions of dollars in ugly campaign attack ads that will flood your screen before each election.

**DON’T LET A BILLIONAIRE REWRITE CALIFORNIA’S CONSTITUTION FOR POLITICAL GAIN.**

Who’s behind this measure? Charles Munger, Jr.—a billionaire with a long history of contributing millions to candidates that oppose increased education funding, the minimum wage, plans to make higher education more affordable, and other progressive issues—is the *only* donor to Prop. 54. He has spent more than \$5.5 million to put this measure on the ballot.

Don’t let a single wealthy Californian bypass the Legislature to rewrite our state’s constitution to his own liking. Even the California Newspaper Publishers Association, which supports many of the concepts in this measure, has told the *Capitol Weekly* newspaper, it “doesn’t feel the initiative process is a good way to deal with public policy.”

Prop. 54 is opposed by the California Democratic Party, dozens of elected officials, environmental, labor, and other groups.

Vote NO on Prop. 54. Get the facts on [www.NoOnProposition54.com](http://www.NoOnProposition54.com) and follow us on Twitter @NoProp54

**STEVEN MAVIGLIO,**  
Californians for an Effective Legislature

54

## ★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 54 ★

A bill every legislator and every Californian has had 72 hours to read will be a better bill than one that they haven’t. This shouldn’t be a partisan question: it’s just common sense.

In 2006 then-Senator Barack Obama sponsored, and then-Senator Hillary Clinton co-sponsored, the “Curtailing Lobbyist Effectiveness Through Advance Notification, Updates, and Posting Act,” or “CLEAN UP Act,” which called for each bill in the U.S. Senate to be “available to all Members and made available to the general public by means of the Internet for at least 72 hours before its consideration”.

What *would* work for the U.S. Senate, *will* work for the California Legislature.

That is why **PROP. 54 IS ENDORSED BY A LARGE BIPARTISAN COALITION** including the League of Women Voters of California, California Common Cause, California State Conference of the NAACP, League of California Cities, California Chamber of Commerce, Californians Aware, First Amendment Coalition, California Forward, Planning and Conservation League, California Black Chamber of Commerce, California Business Roundtable, National Federation of Independent Business/California, Latin Business Association of California, Hispanic 100, Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, California Taxpayers

Association, Small Business Action Committee, San Jose/Silicon Valley NAACP, Monterey County Business Council, and the Los Angeles Area, San Francisco and Fresno Chambers of Commerce.

As the *SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE* declared about Prop. 54, “Let the record also show that this was no partisan effort. Its advocates include a long list of respected reform groups such as Common Cause, California Forward and the League of Women Voters.”

Special interests sit through every committee meeting in Sacramento. *They already know* what bills live and die and why, and who votes with a special interest or against it. The way to level the playing field is to record the public meetings and post them online. Then we too will know.

Prop. 54 requires no new tax money. Prop. 54’s minor costs come out of the Legislature’s operating budget.

To learn more, see [YesProp54.org](http://YesProp54.org).

Vote YES on Prop. 54.

**TERESA CASAZZA,** President  
California Taxpayers Association

**TOM SCOTT,** State Executive Director  
National Federation of Independent Business/California

**KATHAY FENG,** Executive Director  
California Common Cause

PROPOSITION  
**55** TAX EXTENSION TO FUND EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE.  
INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

55

- Extends by twelve years the temporary personal income tax increases enacted in 2012 on earnings over \$250,000 (for single filers; over \$500,000 for joint filers; over \$340,000 for heads of household)
- Allocates these tax revenues 89% to K–12 schools and 11% to California Community Colleges.
- Allocates up to \$2 billion per year in certain years for healthcare programs.
- Bars use of education revenues for administrative costs, but provides local school boards discretion to decide, in open meetings and subject to annual audit, how revenues are to be spent.
- through 2030, depending on the economy and the stock market.
- Increased funding for schools and community colleges of roughly half of the revenue raised by the measure.
- Increased funding for health care for low-income people ranging from \$0 to \$2 billion each year, depending on decisions and estimates made by the Governor's main budget advisor.
- Increased budget reserves and debt payments ranging from \$60 million to roughly \$1.5 billion each year (in today's dollars), depending primarily on the stock market.

**SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:**

- Increased state revenues ranging from \$4 billion to \$9 billion each year (in today's dollars) from 2019

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

**BACKGROUND**

**State Budget**

**Over Half of State Budget Spent on Education.** The state collects taxes and fees from people and businesses and uses these revenues to fund programs in the state budget. This year, the state plans to spend about \$122 billion from its main operating account, the General Fund. As shown in Figure 1, over half of this spending is for K–12 schools, community colleges, and the state's public universities. About another one-quarter of this spending is for health and human services programs, the largest of which is the state's Medi-Cal program. Most of the spending shown in the figure for "various other programs" pays for prisons, parole programs, and the courts.

**Taxes**

**Personal Income Tax Provides Most General Fund Monies.** The state's General Fund is supported primarily by three taxes: the personal income tax, the sales tax, and the corporate income tax. (We refer to the personal income tax simply as "income tax" in this analysis.) The income tax is the most important for the state budget, as it provides about two-thirds of all General Fund revenues. The tax applies to most

forms of income—such as salaries, wages, interest income, and profits from the sales of stocks and other assets. It consists of several "marginal" tax rates, which are higher as income subject to the tax, or "taxable income," increases. For example, in 2011 the tax on a married couple's taxable income was 1 percent on the first \$14,632 but 9. percent on all taxable income over \$96,058.

**Proposition 30.** Proposition 30, approved by voters in November 2012, increased income tax rates on high-income taxpayers. As shown in Figure 2, depending on their income levels, high-income taxpayers pay an extra 1 percent, 2 percent, or 3 percent tax on part of their incomes. These higher rates are in effect through 2018. This year's state budget assumes that the Proposition 30 income tax increases will raise about \$7 billion in revenue. Proposition 30 also increased the state sales tax rate by one-quarter cent from 2013 through 2016.

**Education**

**Annual Required Spending on Education.** The State Constitution requires the state to spend a minimum amount on K–12 schools and community colleges each year. This "minimum guarantee" grows over time based on growth in state tax revenues, the economy, and student attendance. This year, the state

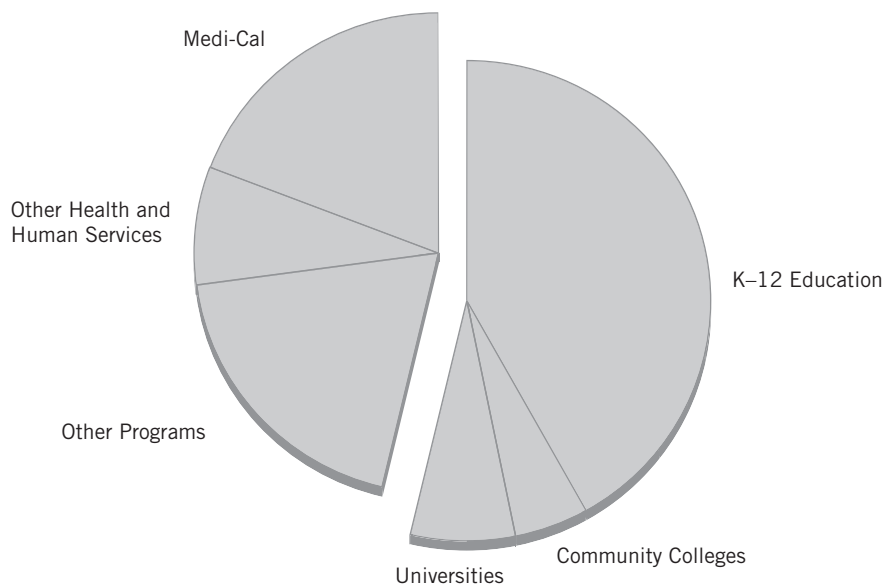


ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

**Figure 1**  
**Education Makes Up Over Half of \$122 Billion State Budget**

2016–17 General Fund



General Fund will provide over \$50 billion toward the minimum guarantee. Local property taxes also contribute to the minimum guarantee.

## Medi-Cal

**Serves Low-Income People in California.** The Medi-Cal program provides health care services to low-income people. These services include primary care visits, emergency room visits, surgery, and prescription drugs. The program serves over 13 million people in California—roughly one-third of the population. This year, the state will spend about \$23 billion from the General Fund on Medi-Cal. In addition, the program relies heavily on federal funding and receives some support from other state sources.

## Budget Reserves and Debt Payments

**“Rainy-Day” Reserves.** Governments use budget reserves to save money when the economy is good. When the economy gets worse and revenues decline, governments use money that they saved to reduce the amount of spending cuts, tax increases, and other actions needed to balance their budgets.

## Constitution Requires Minimum Amount Used for Debt Payments and Budget Reserves.

The Constitution requires the state to save a minimum amount each year in its rainy-day fund and spend a minimum amount each year to pay down state debts faster. The annual amounts used for debts and budget reserves depend primarily upon state tax revenues. In particular, revenues from capital gains—money people make when they sell stocks and other types of property—are an important factor in estimating how much the state must use for these purposes.

## PROPOSAL

This measure (1) extends for 12 years the additional income tax rates established by Proposition 30 and (2) creates a formula to provide additional funds to the Medi-Cal program from the 2018–19 state fiscal year through 2030–31.

## Taxes

### Income Taxes Increased on High-Income Taxpayers.

Proposition 55 extends from 2019 through 2030

## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

55

**Figure 2**  
**Income Tax Rates Under Proposition 30<sup>a</sup>**

Single Filer's Taxable Income <sup>b</sup>	Joint Filers' Taxable Income <sup>c</sup>	Marginal Tax Rate		
		Base Rate	Proposition 30 Increase	Total Rate
\$0 to \$8,000	\$0 to \$16,000	1.0%	—	1.0%
8,000 to 19,000	16,000 to 37,000	2.0	—	2.0
19,000 to 29,000	37,000 to 59,000	4.0	—	4.0
29,000 to 41,000	59,000 to 82,000	6.0	—	6.0
41,000 to 52,000	82,000 to 103,000	8.0	—	8.0
52,000 to 263,000	103,000 to 526,000	9.3	—	9.3
263,000 to 316,000	526,000 to 632,000	9.3	1.0%	10.3
316,000 to 526,000	632,000 to 1,053,000	9.3	2.0	11.3
Over 526,000	Over 1,053,000	9.3	3.0	12.3

<sup>a</sup> Income brackets shown are rounded to the nearest thousands of dollars. Brackets are in effect for 2015 and are adjusted for inflation in future years.

<sup>b</sup> Single filers include married individuals and registered domestic partners (RDPs) who file taxes separate .

<sup>c</sup> Joint filers include married and RDP couples who file joint , as well as qualified widows or widowers with a dependent child

Note: Income brackets for head-of-household filers are not listed, but those filers with taxable income of \$357,981 and greater as of 2015) also are subject to 10.3 percent, 11.3 percent, or 12.3 percent marginal tax rates under Proposition 30. Tax rates listed exclude the mental health tax rate of 1 percent for taxable income in excess of \$1 million.

the Proposition 30 income tax rate increases shown in Figure 2. These increases affect high-income taxpayers in the state. Specifically, the measure affects the roughly 1.5 percent of taxpayers with the highest incomes.

**Amount of Tax Increase Depends Upon Taxable Income.** The amount of increased taxes paid by high-income taxpayers would depend upon their taxable income. For example, if this measure passes, a single person with taxable income of \$300,000 would pay an extra 1 percent on their income between \$263,000 and \$300,000. This works out to a tax increase of \$370 for this person. A married couple filing a joint tax return with taxable income of \$2,000,000 also would see their taxes increased under this measure. Specifically, this couple would pay another 1 percent on their income between \$526,000 and \$632,000, an extra 2 percent on their income between \$632,000 and \$1,053,000, and an extra 3 percent on their income between \$1,053,000 and \$2,000,000. This works out to a tax increase of \$37,890 for this couple. (These examples would be somewhat different by 2019 because tax brackets would be adjusted annually for inflation.)

**Does Not Extend Sales Tax Increase.** Proposition 55 does not extend the one-quarter cent increase in the sales tax rate that voters approved in Proposition 30. In other words, whether or not voters pass this

measure, Proposition 30's sales tax increase will expire at the end of 2016.

### Medi-Cal

**Creates Formula for Medi-Cal.** Proposition 55 includes a new state budget formula to provide more funding for the Medi-Cal program. The measure requires the Director of Finance, the Governor's main budget advisor, to determine each year from 2018–19 through 2030–31 whether General Fund revenues exceed (1) constitutionally required education spending and (2) the costs of government programs that were in place as of January 1, 2016. If revenues exceed these spending amounts, 50 percent of the excess (up to a maximum of \$2 billion) would be allocated to Medi-Cal. (This additional allocation could be reduced somewhat in difficult budget years.) The measure states that these Medi-Cal monies should not replace existing General Fund support for the program.

### FISCAL EFFECTS

Figure 3 summarizes Proposition 55's fiscal effects. The measure's increased revenues would be used for K–12 schools and community colleges, health care services for low-income people, budget reserves, and debt payments. After satisfying these constitutional



## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

requirements, remaining amounts, if any, would be available for any state budget purpose.

### Taxes

**Revenue Raised by Measure Would Depend on Economy and Stock Market.** The exact amount of state revenue raised by Proposition 55 would depend on several factors that are difficult to predict. A large share of high-income taxpayers' earnings comes from capital gains. These revenues depend heavily on future stock market and other asset values, which are difficult to

to predict. It is reasonable to assume, however, that roughly half of the revenue raised by Proposition 55 would go to schools and community colleges.

### Medi-Cal

**May Increase Medi-Cal Funding.** The formula for added Medi-Cal funding would require the Director of Finance to estimate annually revenues and spending. As noted earlier, General Fund revenues are difficult to predict. Similarly, in order to produce the spending estimates required by the measure, the Director of

Finance would have to make assumptions about how spending on programs that were in place as of January 1, 2016 would have changed over time. Additional Medi-Cal funding under the measure, therefore, would depend on decisions and estimates made by the Director of Finance. The amount of any additional Medi-Cal funding under the measure could vary significantly each year, ranging from \$0 to \$2 billion.

### Budget Reserves and Debt Payments

**Increases Budget Reserves and Debt Payments.** As described above, Proposition 55

predict. In addition, high-income taxpayers' earnings fluctuate with the economy. Thus, in a bad economic and stock market year, the measure might raise around \$4 billion in revenue. When the economy and stock market are good, the measure might raise around \$9 billion in annual revenue. In most years, the amount of revenue raised by the measure would be in between these amounts. (These amounts are in today's dollars and would tend to grow over time.)

### Education

**Increases in Education Spending.** Higher state tax revenues generally result in increased education spending. The exact amount that the state must spend on schools and community colleges in the future depends on several factors that are difficult

increases state tax revenues. Higher revenues increase required debt payments and budget reserve deposits. The exact amount that the state would have to use for paying down state debts and building budget reserves depends largely on capital gains revenues, which are difficult to predict. In bad stock market years, Proposition 55 could increase debt payments and budget reserves by \$60 million. In good stock market years, Proposition 55 could increase debt payments and reserve deposits by \$1.5 billion or more.

Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/measure-contributions> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-16-gen-v2.html> to access the committee's top 10 contributors.

**Figure 3**  
**Fiscal Effects of Proposition 55**

<b>Increased income tax revenues</b>	Between \$4 billion and \$9 billion each year (in 2016 dollars), depending upon economy and stock market.
<b>Increased funding for schools and community colleges</b>	Roughly half of the revenue raised by the measure.
<b>Increased Medi-Cal funding</b>	Between \$0 and \$2 billion each year, depending upon decisions and estimates made by the Governor's main budget advisor.
<b>Increased budget reserves and debt payments</b>	Between \$60 million and roughly \$1.5 billion each year (in 2016 dollars), depending primarily upon stock market.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 55 ★

55

Proposition 55 prevents billions in budget cuts without raising taxes by ensuring the wealthiest Californians continue to pay their share. 55 requires strict accountability and transparency to ensure funds get to the classroom. We can't afford to go back to the days of devastating cuts and teacher layoffs.

Fact 1: Proposition 55 does not raise anyone's taxes.

- *Does not raise taxes on anyone.* Proposition 55 maintains the current income tax rate on couples earning over \$500,000 a year.
- *Only affects the wealthiest Californians who can most afford it,* ensuring they continue to pay their share of taxes.
- *Lower sales tax.* Under Proposition 55 all Californians' sales tax are reduced.

Fact 2: Proposition 55 has strict transparency and accountability requirements to ensure education funds get to the classroom.

- *Money goes to local schools and the Legislature can't touch it.* Strict accountability requirements ensure funds designated for education go to classrooms, not to bureaucracy or administrative costs. Authorizes criminal prosecution for any misuse of money.
- *Mandatory audits and strict transparency requirements.* Local school districts must post annual accounting online to guarantee that Californians know exactly how and where funds are spent.
- *Provides local control over school funding.* Proposition 55 gives control to local school boards to determine student needs.

Fact 3: Proposition 55 prevents up to \$4 billion in cuts to schools and continues to restore funding cut during the recession.

- *Proposition 55 helps address California's looming teacher shortage.* The state needs an estimated 22,000 additional teachers next year alone. Proposition 55 gives local school districts the money they need to hire teachers and prevent overcrowded classes.
- *Proposition 55 helps restore arts and music.* Arts and

music programs faced deep cuts during the recession.

Proposition 55 will help protect and restore those programs.

- *Makes college more affordable.* Proposition 55 prevents cuts to California community colleges, preventing tuition increases and helping make classes more available to California's 2.1 million community college students.
- *Expands health care access for children.* Healthier children are healthier students. Too many families can't afford basic health care, meaning children miss school or come to class sick. Proposition 55 helps kids come to school healthy and ready to learn, because all children deserve access to quality health care, not just the wealthiest Californians.

California needs to keep moving forward, we can't afford to go back to the days of devastating cuts to public schools, colleges, and health care.

30,000 teachers were laid off, class sizes grew, and the cost of community colleges doubled.

Governor Jerry Brown has said that we'll face even more cuts if Proposition 55 doesn't pass.

Proposition 55 gives Californians a clear choice: voting YES protects our schools and children from massive cuts; voting NO costs our schools up to \$4 billion a year.

California's schools are starting to come back. Passing Proposition 55 will ensure that our children won't face another round of cuts. The future of California depends on the future of our children.

*Because our children and schools matter most.*

Details at [www.YesOn55.com](http://www.YesOn55.com)

**JUSTINE FISCHER**, President  
California State PTA

**ALEX JOHNSON**, Executive Director  
Children's Defense Fund—California

**TOM TORLAKSON**, California State Superintendent of  
Public Instruction

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 55 ★

TEMPORARY SHOULD MEAN TEMPORARY

Voters supported higher income and sales taxes in 2012 because Governor Jerry Brown made the commitment that they would be temporary.

The state budget has a surplus, and these temporary taxes should go away, just like the Governor promised.

PROP. 55 WILL HURT SMALL BUSINESS AND KILL JOBS.

Prop. 55 will kill jobs, close businesses, and hurt the economy. It will raise taxes on California's small businesses, and make it even harder for them to create good-paying jobs.

WE CAN'T TRUST THE POLITICIANS AND SPECIAL INTERESTS

The politicians and special interests know California is NOT facing cuts to programs. They just want to grow government bigger by passing Prop. 55. And they are using our kids and schools to scare voters into supporting it. Don't be fooled.

SCHOOLS ARE FULLY FUNDED

Education spending has grown by \$24.6 billion since

2012—a 52% increase.

Schools are funded, and the state budget is balanced. We have a \$2.7 billion surplus and over \$9.4 billion in budget reserves.

Prop. 55's new and higher taxes aren't needed.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY SCARE TACTICS, PROP. 55 IS NOT NEEDED.

Official budget estimates by the state's non-partisan Legislative Analyst show that higher taxes are NOT needed to balance the budget and fully fund schools. California can fund education, health care and state government without new or higher taxes.

VOTE NO ON PROP. 55

**JON COUPAL**, President  
Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

**TOM SCOTT**, State Executive Director  
National Federation of Independent Business—California

**TERESA CASAZZA**, President  
California Taxpayers Association

## ★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 55 ★

In 2012, voters approved Proposition 30 tax increases because we were promised they'd be temporary and end in 2017.

Now special interests want to break that promise and extend these tax hikes 12 more years.

That's *not* temporary.

Here's the official title from the 2012 measure:

Prop. 30: TEMPORARY taxes to fund education, guaranteed local public safety funding. Initiative Constitutional Amendment.

TEMPORARY SHOULD MEAN TEMPORARY

Voters supported higher income and sales taxes in 2012 only because Governor Jerry Brown promised they would be temporary:

"THAT'S A TEMPORARY TAX AND, TO THE EXTENT THAT I HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT, WILL REMAIN TEMPORARY."—*Governor Brown, Sacramento Bee, 10/7/14*

Governor Brown promised the higher taxes would only last a few years and then end. Now, special interests want to extend them 12 more years—that's not "temporary."

California's economy has recovered and we now have a BUDGET SURPLUS.

WE DON'T NEED HIGHER TAXES

California has a balanced budget, we've reduced debt, increased school spending, put billions into California's "rainy day fund" and still have a \$2.7 billion budget surplus.

California takes in more tax dollars than we need each year—that's why the state budget recovered from a \$16 billion deficit in 2012 to a \$2.7 billion surplus in 2016.

Education spending has soared by \$24.6 billion since 2012—a 52% increase.

Medi-Cal spending has increased by \$2.9 billion—a 13% increase.

WE CAN FUND EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, AND STATE GOVERNMENT WITHOUT NEW OR HIGHER TAXES

Governor Brown has stated and budget estimates from

the Legislative Analyst show that higher taxes are not needed to balance the budget.

We have adequate funds for schools and other critical requirements—we just need politicians with the backbone to cut waste and prioritize our spending. What we don't need is the largest tax hike in California history, sending billions more to Sacramento with no accountability to voters.

PROP. 55 TARGETS CALIFORNIA'S SMALL BUSINESSES WITH HIGHER TAXES FOR 12 YEARS

This measure targets small businesses who often pay taxes on their business income through their personal tax return. Prop. 55 will kill jobs, close businesses and damage the economy.

THE SPECIAL INTERESTS JUST WANT MORE MONEY TO SPEND TODAY

It's a fair bet that Prop. 55 money will be spent to pay pension benefits and other state debt rather than making it to the classroom or building roads. It'll be just like the lottery—we'll never know where the money went.

WE CAN'T TRUST THE POLITICIANS AND SPECIAL INTERESTS

The politicians and special interests know California is NOT facing cuts to any programs now. They just want to grow government by passing Prop. 55—the largest state tax increase ever.

Check it yourself: California has a \$2.7 billion surplus, and over \$9.4 billion in budget reserves.

New and higher taxes aren't needed.

CALIFORNIA SHOULD KEEP ITS WORD: TEMPORARY MEANS TEMPORARY

VOTE NO ON PROP. 55—IT'S A BROKEN PROMISE

**JON COUPAL**, President

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

**TOM SCOTT**, State Executive Director

National Federation of Independent Business—California

**HON. QUENTIN L. KOPP**, Retired Superior Court Judge

## ★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 55 ★

Vote YES on 55. Help our children thrive.

Prop. 55 makes sure we won't go back to massive cuts in school funding. It protects the education and health of our children.

Proposition 55 does not raise anyone's taxes:

- Prop. 55 *maintains current tax rates* on the wealthiest Californians to ensure couples earning more than \$500,000 a year continue paying their share.
- Proposition 55 does not raise taxes on small businesses.
- Under Proposition 55 the state sales tax is reduced as planned at the end of 2016.

Proposition 55 *prevents* up to a \$4 billion per year cut in public school funding:

- Proposition 55 helps address the teacher shortage and continues to restore the school funding that was cut during the recession.
- California's high school graduation rate rose for the sixth year in a row. Prop. 55 will help continue the progress.

Yes on 55 has strict accountability and fiscal

requirements to ensure education funds go straight to the classroom:

- Revenue is guaranteed in the Constitution to go into a special account for schools and children's health care that the *Legislature can't touch*.
- Money will be audited every year. Audit findings are posted at <http://trackprop30.ca.gov/> so taxpayers can see how their money is spent.
- There are strict requirements that funding must go to the classroom, not administration or Sacramento bureaucracy.
- Proposition 55 authorizes criminal prosecution for misuse of money.
- The continuation of the current tax rates on the wealthiest is subject to the vote and will of the people.

**ERIC C. HEINS**, President

California Teachers Association

**BETTY T. YEE**, California State Controller

**ANN-LOUISE KUHN**, President

California Children's Hospital Association

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PROPOSITION  
**56** CIGARETTE TAX TO FUND HEALTHCARE, TOBACCO USE  
PREVENTION, RESEARCH, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.  
INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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- Increases cigarette tax by \$2.00/pack, with equivalent increase on other tobacco products and electronic cigarettes containing nicotine.
- Allocates revenues primarily to increase funding for existing healthcare programs; also for tobacco use prevention/control programs, tobacco-related disease research/law enforcement, University of California physician training, dental disease prevention programs, and administration. Excludes these revenues from Proposition 98 education funding calculation requirements.
- If tax causes decreased tobacco consumption, transfers tax revenues to offset decreases to

existing tobacco-funded programs and sales tax revenues.

- Requires biennial audit.

**SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:**

- Increased net state revenue of \$1 billion to \$1.4 billion in 2017–18, with potentially lower annual revenues over time. These funds would be allocated to a variety of specific purposes, with most of the monies used to augment spending on health care for low-income Californians.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

**BACKGROUND**

**Cigarette and Tobacco Products**

People currently consume different types of cigarette and tobacco products:

- Cigarettes.** Smoking cigarettes is the most common way to use tobacco.
- Other Tobacco Products.** Other tobacco products can be consumed by smoking or other forms of ingestion. These include cigars, chewing tobacco, and other products made of or containing at least 50 percent tobacco.
- Electronic Cigarettes (E-Cigarettes).** These are battery-operated devices that turn specially designed liquid, which can contain nicotine, into a vapor. The vapor is inhaled by the user. Some e-cigarettes are sold with the liquid, while others are sold separately from the liquid.

These products are subject to excise taxes (which are levied on a particular product) and sales taxes (which are levied on a wide array of products). The excise tax is levied on distributors (such as wholesalers) while the sales tax is imposed at the time of purchase. As shown in Figure 1, cigarettes and other tobacco products currently are subject to state and federal excise taxes as well as state and local sales and use taxes (sales taxes). E-cigarettes are only subject to sales taxes.

**Existing State Excise Taxes on Cigarettes.** The current state excise tax is 87 cents for a pack of cigarettes. Figure 2 shows how the tax has increased over time and how these revenues are allocated for

different purposes. Existing excise taxes are estimated to raise over \$800 million in 2015–16.

**Existing State Excise Taxes on Other Tobacco Products.**

While excise taxes on other tobacco products are based on the excise tax on a pack of cigarettes, they are somewhat higher due to the provisions of Proposition 10. Currently, the excise taxes on other tobacco products are the equivalent of \$1.37 per pack of cigarettes. Revenues from excise taxes on other tobacco products are allocated solely to Proposition 99 (1988) and Proposition 10 (1998) funds for various purposes, as described in Figure 2. Under current law, any increase in cigarette excise taxes automatically triggers an equivalent increase in excise taxes on other tobacco products.

Figure 1

**Current Taxes on Tobacco Products and Electronic Cigarettes**

	Federal Excise Taxes	State Excise Taxes	State and Local Sales Taxes
Cigarettes	✓	✓	✓
Other Tobacco Products <sup>a</sup>	✓	✓	✓
Electronic Cigarettes <sup>b</sup>			✓

<sup>a</sup> Includes cigars, chewing tobacco, and other products made of or containing at least 50 percent tobacco.

<sup>b</sup> Battery-operated devices that turn specially designed liquid, which can contain nicotine, into vapor.



ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

Figure 2

Allocation of Existing State Cigarette Excise Taxes

(Dollars in Millions)

Funds Description	Current Tax Per Pack of Cigarettes	Estimated 2015–16 Net Revenue <sup>a</sup>
<b>State General Fund:</b> Supports the state budget. The cigarette excise tax allocating revenue to the state General Fund was established by the Legislature in 1959.	10¢	\$84
<b>Proposition 99 Funds:</b> Established by the voters in 1988 for the purposes of supporting tobacco education and prevention efforts, tobacco-related disease research programs, health care services for low-income persons, and environmental protection and recreational resources.	25	259 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Breast Cancer Fund:</b> Established by the Legislature in 1993 for the purposes of supporting breast cancer screening programs for uninsured women and research related to breast cancer.	2	20
<b>Proposition 10 Funds:</b> Established by the voters in 1998 for the purposes of supporting early childhood development programs.	50	447 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87¢</b>	<b>\$810</b>

<sup>a</sup> Accounts for payments from Proposition 10 to other funds in order to maintain pre-Proposition 10 revenue levels.

<sup>b</sup> Total includes excise tax revenue from other types of tobacco products, such as cigars and chewing tobacco.

**Existing Federal Excise Taxes on Tobacco Products.**

The federal government also levies excise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products. Currently, the federal excise tax is \$1.01 per pack of cigarettes and varying amounts on other tobacco products.

**Existing Sales Taxes on Tobacco Products and E-Cigarettes.**

Sales taxes apply to the sale of cigarettes, other tobacco products, and e-cigarettes. Sales taxes are based on the retail price of goods, which includes the impact of excise taxes. The average retail price for a pack of cigarettes in California is close to \$6. Currently, the sales tax ranges from 7.5 percent to 10 percent of the retail price (depending on the city or county), with a statewide average of around 8 percent. Thus, sales tax adds roughly 50 cents to 60 cents to the total cost for a pack of cigarettes. The sales taxes on cigarettes, other tobacco products, and e-cigarettes raises about \$400 million annually, with the proceeds going both to the state and local governments.

**Adult Smoking Trends and E-Cigarette Use in California**

Most tobacco users in California smoke cigarettes. According to the California Department of Public Health (DPH), California has one of the lowest adult cigarette smoking rates in the country. The DPH reports that about 12 percent of adults smoked cigarettes in 2013, compared to about 24 percent of adults in 1988. While cigarette smoking rates in California have steadily declined over the past couple decades for a variety of reasons, this trend appears to have stalled in recent years according to DPH.

As the number of individuals smoking cigarettes in California has decreased, so has the total amount of cigarette purchases by California consumers. As a result, revenues from taxes on these purchases also have declined.

The DPH reports that e-cigarette use among California adults was about 4 percent in 2013, nearly doubling compared to the prior year. Because e-cigarettes are relatively new products, however, there is little information to determine longer-term use of e-cigarettes.

**State and Local Health Programs**

**Medi-Cal.** The Department of Health Care Services administers California's Medi-Cal program, which provides health care coverage to over 13 million low-income individuals, or nearly one-third of Californians. With a total estimated budget of nearly \$95 billion (about \$23 billion General Fund) for 2015–16, Medi-Cal pays for health care services such as hospital inpatient and outpatient care, skilled nursing care, prescription drugs, dental care, and doctor visits. Some of the services provided in the Medi-Cal program are for prevention and treatment of tobacco-related diseases.

**Public Health Programs.** The DPH administers and oversees a wide variety of programs with the goal of optimizing the health and well-being of Californians. The department's programs address a broad range of health issues, including tobacco-related diseases, maternal and child health, cancer and other chronic diseases, infectious disease control, and inspection of health facilities. Many public health programs and

## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

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services are delivered at the local level, while the state provides funding, oversight, and overall strategic leadership for improving population health. For example, the DPH administers the California Tobacco Control Program—a Proposition 99 program—that funds activities to reduce illness and death from tobacco-related diseases with a budget of about \$45 million in 2015–16.

### Recent Changes in Tobacco-Related Laws

The Legislature recently passed, and the Governor signed in May 2016, new tobacco-related legislation that made significant changes to state law. Figure 3 describes these changes. Also in May 2016, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued new rules that extend the FDA's regulatory authority to include e-cigarettes, cigars, and other tobacco products. These recent changes do not directly affect the state taxes on these products or the programs that receive funding from these taxes.

### State Spending Limit and Minimum Funding Level for Education

The State Constitution contains various rules affecting the state budget. Proposition 4, passed by voters in 1979, establishes a state spending limit. Proposition 98, passed in 1988, establishes a minimum level of annual funding for K–12 education and the California Community Colleges.

## PROPOSAL

This measure significantly increases the state's excise tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products and applies this tax to e-cigarettes. The additional revenues would be used for various specified purposes. The major provisions of the measure are described below.

### New Taxes Imposed by Measure

**Increases Cigarette Tax by \$2 Per Pack.** Effective April 1, 2017, the state excise tax on a pack of cigarettes would increase by \$2—from 87 cents to \$2.87.

**Raises Equivalent Tax on Other Tobacco Products.** As described earlier, existing law requires taxes on other tobacco products to increase any time the tax on cigarettes goes up. Specifically, state law requires the increase in taxes on other tobacco products to be equivalent to the increase in taxes on cigarettes. Accordingly, the measure would raise the tax on other tobacco products also by \$2—from \$1.37 (the current level of tax on these products) to an equivalent tax of \$3.37 per pack of cigarettes.

**Imposes New Taxes on E-Cigarettes.** As noted above, the state does not currently include e-cigarettes in the definition of other tobacco products for purposes of taxation. The measure changes the definition of “other tobacco products” for purposes of taxation to include e-cigarettes that contain nicotine or liquid with nicotine (known as e-liquid). Changing the definition in this way causes the \$3.37 equivalent tax to apply to these products as well.

**Figure 3**  
**Recent Changes in Tobacco-Related Laws<sup>a</sup>**

Legislation	Subject	Description
Chapter 4 of 2016 (AB2X 7, Stone)	Smoking in the workplace	Expands prohibition on smoking in a place of employment and eliminates various specified exemptions for workplace smoking.
Chapter 5 of 2016 (AB2X 9, Thurmond)	Tobacco use programs	Expands eligibility and requirements of tobacco use prevention funding to include charter schools.
Chapter 6 of 2016 (AB2X 11, Nazarian)	Cigarette and tobacco product licensing: fees and funding	Increases cigarette and tobacco retailer, distributor, and wholesaler licensing fees. Effective January 1, 2017.
Chapter 7 of 2016 (SB2X 5, Leno)	Electronic cigarettes	Broadens the definition of tobacco products to include electronic cigarettes and defines the term smoking, as specified. <sup>b</sup>
Chapter 8 of 2016 (SB2X 7, Hernandez)	Tobacco products: minimum legal age	Increases the minimum age for purchasing tobacco products from 18 years old to 21 years old.

<sup>a</sup> Except when noted in the description, new legislation became effective June 9, 2016.

<sup>b</sup> This broadened definition of tobacco products to include electronic cigarettes does not apply for the purposes of taxation.



**ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

CONTINUED

**How Would Revenues From New Tobacco and E-Cigarette Taxes Be Spent?**

Revenues from the cigarette, other tobacco product, and e-cigarette excise taxes that are increased by this measure would be deposited directly into a new special fund. Revenues deposited in this fund would

only be used for purposes set forth in the measure, as described below. (Revenues from applying the \$1.37 per pack rate on e-cigarettes, however, would support Proposition 99 and Proposition 10 purposes. This would be new revenue to these funds.)

As shown in Figure 4, the revenues would be allocated as follows:

**Figure 4**

**How New Tax Revenue Would Be Spent**

Program or Entity	Amount	Purpose
<b>Step 1: Replace Revenues Lost</b>		
Existing Tobacco Tax Funds	Determined by BOE	Replace revenues lost due to lower tobacco consumption resulting from the excise tax increase.
State and Local Sales and Use Tax	Determined by BOE	Replace revenues lost due to lower tobacco consumption resulting from the excise tax increase.
<b>Step 2: Tax Administration</b>		
BOE—administration	5 percent of remaining funds	Costs to administer the tax.
<b>Step 3: Specific Amounts for Various State Entities<sup>a,b</sup></b>		
Various state entities—enforcement <sup>c</sup>	\$48 million	Various enforcement activities of tobacco-related laws.
UC—physician training	\$40 million	Physician training to increase the number of primary care and emergency physicians in California.
Department of Public Health—State Dental Program	\$30 million	Educating about preventing and treating dental disease.
California State Auditor	\$400,000	Audits of agencies receiving funds from new taxes, at least every other year.
<b>Step 4: Remaining Funds for State Health Programs<sup>a</sup></b>		
Medi-Cal—DHCS	82 percent of remaining funds	Increasing the level of payment for health care, services, and treatment provided to Medi-Cal beneficiaries. DHCS cannot replace existing state funds for these same purposes with these new revenues.
California Tobacco Control Program—Department of Public Health	11 percent of remaining funds	Tobacco prevention and control programs aimed at reducing illness and death from tobacco-related diseases.
Tobacco-Related Disease Program—UC	5 percent of remaining funds	Medical research into prevention, early detection, treatments, and potential cures of all types of cancer, cardiovascular and lung disease, and other tobacco-related diseases. The UC cannot replace existing state and local funds for this purpose with these new revenues.
School Programs—California Department of Education	2 percent of remaining funds	School programs to prevent and reduce the use of tobacco products by young people.

<sup>a</sup> The measure would limit the amount of revenues raised by the measure that could be used to pay for administrative costs, to be defined by the State Auditor through regulation, to not more than 5 percent.

<sup>b</sup> Predetermined amounts would be adjusted proportionately by BOE annually, beginning two years after the measure went into effect if BOE determines that there has been a reduction in revenues resulting from a reduction in the consumption of cigarette and tobacco products due to the measure.

<sup>c</sup> Funds distributed to Department of Justice/Office of Attorney General (\$30 million), Office of Attorney General (\$6 million), Department of Public Health (\$6 million), and BOE (\$6 million).

BOE = Board of Equalization; UC = University of California; and DHCS = Department of Health Care Services.

## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

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- **Step One.** The measure requires that new revenues raised by the measure first be used to replace revenue losses to certain sources (existing state tobacco funds and sales taxes) that occur as a result of the measure. These revenue losses would occur due to lower consumption of tobacco products due to the higher excise taxes.
- **Step Two.** The State Board of Equalization would then receive up to 5 percent of the remaining funds to pay for administrative costs to implement the measure.
- **Step Three.** The measure provides specified state entities with fixed dollar amounts annually for specific purposes, as described in Figure 4.
- **Step Four.** The remaining funds would be allocated—using specific percentages—for various programs, primarily to augment spending on health care services for low-income individuals and families covered by the Medi-Cal program.

### Other Provisions

**Required Audits.** The California State Auditor would conduct audits of agencies receiving funds from the new taxes at least every other year. The Auditor, who

provides independent assessments of the California government's financial and operational activities, would receive up to \$400,000 annually to cover costs incurred from conducting these audits.

**Revenues Exempt From State Spending Limit and Minimum Education Funding Level.** Proposition 56 amends the State Constitution to exempt the measure's revenues and spending from the state's constitutional spending limit. (This constitutional exemption is similar to ones already in place for prior, voter-approved increases in tobacco taxes.) This measure also exempts revenues from minimum funding requirements for education required under Proposition 98.

## FISCAL EFFECTS

This measure would have a number of fiscal effects on state and local governments. The major impacts of this measure are discussed below.

### Impacts on State and Local Revenues

**New Excise Taxes Would Increase State Revenue by Over \$1 Billion in 2017–18.** This measure would raise between \$1.3 billion and \$1.6 billion in additional state revenue in 2017–18—the first full year of the

**Figure 5**  
**How Estimated Revenues in 2017–18 Would Be Allocated**

(In Millions)

	2017–18	
	Low Range <sup>a</sup>	High Range <sup>a</sup>
Estimated revenue from new excise taxes	\$1,270	\$1,610
Replace revenue loss <sup>b</sup>	230	200
<b>Estimated Net Revenue to Be Allocated</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$1,410</b>
<b>Tax Administration</b>		
Board of Equalization—administrative expenses	\$50	\$70
<b>Specific Amounts Allocated to State Entities</b>		
Various state entities—enforcement	\$48	\$48
University of California—physician training	40	40
Department of Public Health—State Dental Program	30	30
California State Auditor—audits	— <sup>c</sup>	— <sup>c</sup>
<b>Remaining Funds Allocated to State Health Programs</b>		
Medi-Cal	\$710	\$1,000
Tobacco Control Program	100	130
Tobacco-Related Disease Program—University of California	40	60
School programs	20	20

<sup>a</sup> The consumer response to the proposed tax increases is uncertain, so we present a range of plausible outcomes. The low-revenue estimate reflects a strong consumer response, while the high-revenue estimate reflects a weaker consumer response.

<sup>b</sup> LAO estimate. Revenue loss replacement amounts would be determined by the Board of Equalization.

<sup>c</sup> \$400,000.

## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

measure's implementation. The excise tax increase would result in higher prices for consumers. As a result, consumers would reduce their consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products, including e-cigarettes. (Many consumers might also change the way they buy these products to avoid the tax.) The range in potential new revenue reflects uncertainty about how much consumers will reduce their purchases in response to higher prices. The low-range estimate (\$1.3 billion) assumes consumers have a stronger response to the tax than under the high-range estimate (\$1.6 billion). In future years, revenues may decline relative to 2017–18 due to changes in consumer choices.

### ***Applying Excise Taxes on E-Cigarettes Also Would Generate Additional Revenue for Existing Tobacco Funds.***

As noted earlier, the measure expands the definition of other tobacco products to include e-cigarettes. This change makes e-cigarettes subject to the taxes passed by voters in Proposition 99 and Proposition 10. As a result, the funds supported by those two propositions would receive additional revenue due to this measure. This additional revenue likely would be in the tens of millions of dollars annually.

### ***Over \$1 Billion in Increased Funding in 2017–18, Mostly for State Health Programs.***

Figure 5 estimates the amount of funding each program and government agency would receive from the new tax revenues in 2017–18. After covering revenue losses resulting from the measure, the revenue available for specific activities funded by the measure—mostly health programs—would be between \$1 billion and \$1.4 billion. If cigarette use continues to decline, these amounts would be somewhat less in future years. In addition, much of the added spending on health programs would generate additional federal funding to the state. As a result, state and local governments would collect some additional general tax revenue.

### ***Potentially Little Effect on State and Local Sales Tax Revenue.***

Higher cigarette and other tobacco product prices would increase state and local sales tax revenue if consumers continued to buy similar amounts of these products. However, consumers would buy less of these products as prices increase due to the measure's taxes. As a result, the effect of the measure on sales tax revenue could be positive, negative, or generally unchanged, depending on how consumers react. Under the measure, if the state or local governments received less sales tax revenue as a result of the measure's taxes, those losses would be replaced by the revenue raised by the measure.

***Effects on Excise Tax Collection.*** As described in Figure 4, the measure would provide additional funding to various state agencies to support state law enforcement. These funds would be used to support increased enforcement efforts to reduce tax evasion,

counterfeiting, smuggling, and the unlicensed sales of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Such enforcement efforts would increase the amount of tax revenue. The funds also would be used to support efforts to reduce sales of tobacco products to minors, which would reduce revenue collection. As a result, the net effect on excise tax revenue from these enforcement activities is unclear. In addition, while cigarettes and other tobacco products—as currently defined—are covered by federal laws to prevent tax evasion, e-cigarettes are not covered. As a result, enforcement of state excise taxes on e-cigarettes may be more challenging if consumers purchase more of these products online to avoid the new taxes.

## **Impact on State and Local Government Health Care Costs**

The state and local governments in California incur costs for providing (1) health care for low-income and uninsured persons and (2) health insurance coverage for state and local government employees and retirees. Consequently, changes in state law such as those made by this measure that affect the health of the general population would also affect publicly funded health care costs.

For example, as discussed above, this measure would result in a decrease in the consumption of tobacco products as a result of the price increase of tobacco products. Further, this measure provides funding for tobacco prevention and cessation programs, and to the extent these programs are effective, this would further decrease consumption of tobacco products. The use of tobacco products has been linked to various adverse health effects by the federal health authorities and numerous scientific studies. Thus, this measure would reduce state and local government health care spending on tobacco-related diseases over the long term.

This measure would have other fiscal effects that offset these cost savings. For example, state and local governments would experience future health care and social services costs that otherwise would not have occurred as a result of individuals who avoid tobacco-related diseases living longer. Further, the impact of a tax on e-cigarettes on health and the associated costs over the long term is unknown, because e-cigarettes are relatively new devices and the health impacts of e-cigarettes are still being studied. Thus, the net long-term fiscal impact of this measure on state and local government costs is unknown.

**Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/measure-contributions> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-16-gen-v2.html> to access the committee's top 10 contributors.**

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 56 ★

The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, American Lung Association in California and American Heart Association are sponsoring Prop. 56 because taxing tobacco saves lives by getting people to quit or never start smoking.

Get the facts at [YesOn56.org](http://YesOn56.org).

VOTE YES ON PROP. 56 TO KEEP KIDS FROM SMOKING AND REDUCE TOBACCO-RELATED HEALTHCARE COSTS

Tobacco remains a DEADLY, COSTLY product that hurts all Californians—even those who don't smoke.

- Each year, tobacco causes more deaths than guns, car accidents, HIV, alcohol, and illegal drugs combined. Tobacco is the #1 cause of preventable death—killing 40,000 Californians annually.
- Each year, tobacco-related healthcare costs Californian taxpayers \$3.58 BILLION.

At the same time, Big Tobacco has made billions in profits off California and is still trying to hook future generations into a lifetime of addiction. They know Prop. 56 will prevent youth smoking. *That's why they'll spend millions of dollars to defeat Prop. 56: to protect their profits at our expense.*

PROP. 56 WORKS LIKE A USER FEE, TAXING TOBACCO TO HELP PAY FOR TOBACCO-RELATED HEALTHCARE COSTS

Prop. 56 increases the tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes.

The only people who will pay are those who use tobacco products, and that money will fund already existing programs to prevent smoking, improve healthcare and research cures for cancer and tobacco-related diseases.

PROP. 56 IS ABOUT FAIRNESS—IF YOU DON'T USE TOBACCO, YOU DON'T PAY

California taxpayers spend \$3.58 BILLION every year—\$413 per family whether they smoke or not—paying medical costs of smokers. Prop. 56 is a simple matter of fairness—it works like a user fee on tobacco products to reduce smoking and ensure smokers help pay for healthcare costs.

PROP. 56 HELPS PREVENT YOUTH SMOKING

Increasing tobacco taxes reduces youth smoking according to the US Surgeon General. Yet California has one of the lowest tobacco taxes nationwide. This year alone, an estimated 16,800 California youth will start smoking, one-third of whom will die from tobacco-related diseases.

In every state that has significantly raised cigarette taxes smoking rates have gone down. Prop. 56 is so important because it helps prevent youth from becoming lifelong addicts and will save lives for future generations.

PROP. 56 FIGHTS BIG TOBACCO'S LATEST SCHEME TO TARGET KIDS

Electronic cigarettes are Big Tobacco's latest effort to get kids hooked on nicotine. They know that 90% of smokers start as teens. Teens that use e-cigarettes are twice as likely to start smoking traditional cigarettes. That's why every major tobacco corporation now owns at least one e-cigarette brand. Some e-cigarettes even target children with predatory themes like Barbie, Minions and Tinker Bell, and flavors like cotton candy and bubble gum.

Prop. 56 taxes e-cigarettes just like tobacco products, preventing our kids from getting hooked on this addictive, costly, deadly habit.

PROP. 56 INCLUDES TOUGH TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

Prop. 56 has built-in safeguards, including independent audits and strict caps on overhead spending and administrative costs. And Prop. 56 explicitly prohibits politicians from diverting funds for their own agendas.

SAVE LIVES. VOTE YES ON 56.

**JOANNA MORALES**, Past Chair of the Board  
American Cancer Society, California Division

**TAMI TITTELFITZ**, R.N., Leadership Board Member  
American Lung Association in California

**DAVID LEE**, M.D., President  
American Heart Association, Western States Affiliate

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 56 ★

Prop. 56 was specifically written to financially benefit health insurance companies and other wealthy special interests. It's just one more example of special interest ballot box budgeting. *Over \$16 million has already been contributed to pass it.*

They want you to believe it is about helping people stop smoking, but that's not where most of the money goes: Only 13% of this new tax money goes to treat smokers or stop kids from starting (Section 30130.55(b) of Prop. 56).

82% of this new tax money—\$1 billion a year—goes to insurance companies and other wealthy special interests (Section 30130.55(a)) *and they don't have to treat one more patient to get the money.*

Nearly 10% can be spent on administration and overhead (Section 30130.57(a)&(f)).

Prop. 56 has virtually no taxpayer accountability for how health insurance companies and other providers spend the money. CEOs and senior executives could reward themselves with higher pay and profits from our tax dollars.

PROP. 56 CHEATS SCHOOLS

Prop. 56 deceptively cheats schools out of at least \$600 million per year by amending the State Constitution to bypass California's minimum school funding guarantee. *In fact, cheating schools is the only reason Prop. 56 amends the Constitution.*

WEALTHY SPECIAL INTERESTS SHOULDN'T GET AWAY WITH USING PROP. 56 TO ENRICH THEMSELVES AT THE EXPENSE OF FUNDING SCHOOLS, FIXING ROADS AND FIGHTING VIOLENT CRIME.

Follow the money for the truth at [www.NoOnProposition56.com](http://www.NoOnProposition56.com) and then please join us in voting NO on Prop. 56.

**MIKE GENEST**, Former Director  
California Department of Finance

**TOM BOGETICH**, Former Executive Director  
California State Board of Education

**LEW UHLER**, President  
National Tax Limitation Committee



★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 56 ★

WE ALL WANT TO HELP THOSE WHO WANT TO STOP SMOKING, BUT PROP. 56 IS NOT WHAT IT APPEARS TO BE.

Prop. 56 is a \$1.4 billion “tax hike grab” by insurance companies and other wealthy special interests to dramatically increase their profits by shortchanging schools and ignoring other pressing problems.

Prop. 56 allocates just 13% of new tobacco tax money to treat smokers or stop kids from starting. If we are going to tax smokers another \$1.4 billion per year, more should be dedicated to treating them and keeping kids from starting. Instead, most of the \$1.4 billion in new taxes goes to health insurance companies and other wealthy special interests, instead of where it is needed.

PROP. 56 CHEATS SCHOOLS OUT OF AT LEAST \$600 MILLION PER YEAR.

California’s Constitution (through Proposition 98), requires that schools get at least 43% of any new tax increase. Prop. 56 was purposely written to undermine our Constitution’s minimum school funding guarantee, allowing special interests to deceptively divert at least \$600 million a year from schools to health insurance companies and other wealthy special interests. *Not one penny of the new tax money will go to improve our kids’ schools.*

PROP. 56 DOESN’T SOLVE PROBLEMS FACING CALIFORNIA FAMILIES.

We have many pressing problems in California, like fully funding our schools, repairing roads, solving the drought and fighting violent crime. *If we are going to raise taxes, we should be spending this new tax revenue on these problems.*

PROP. 56 FATTENS INSURANCE COMPANY PROFITS.

In another deception, health insurance companies and wealthy special interests wrote Prop. 56 and are spending millions to pass it so that they can get paid as much as \$1 billion more for treating the very same Medi-Cal patients they already treat today. *They are not required to accept more Medi-Cal patients to get this money.*

Instead of treating more patients, insurance companies can increase their bottom line and more richly reward their CEOs and senior executives. *In fact, the Prop. 56 spending formula gives insurance companies and other health care providers 82% of this new tax.*

PROP. 56 SPENDS OVER \$147 MILLION PER YEAR ON OVERHEAD AND BUREAUCRACY.

This \$147 million can be spent each year with virtually no accountability to taxpayers. This could lead to massive waste, fraud, and abuse. *In fact, Prop. 56 spends nearly as much money on administration and overhead as it does on tobacco prevention efforts!*

NO ON PROP. 56

NO to wealthy special interests using our initiative process just to increase their profits.

NO to cheating schools out of at least \$600 million per year.

NO to millions of new tax dollars going to overhead and administration with the potential for waste, fraud, and abuse.

NO to rewarding health insurance companies and wealthy special interests with even bigger profits, instead of solving real problems like roads, violent crime and fully funding our schools.

PLEASE READ IT FOR YOURSELF AND FOLLOW THE PROP. 56 MONEY AT:

[www.NoOnProposition56.com](http://www.NoOnProposition56.com)

Please join us in voting ‘NO’ on Prop. 56.

**TOM BOGETICH**, Former Executive Director  
California State Board of Education

**ARNOLD M. ZEIDERMAN**, M.D., M.P.H., FACOG,  
Former Director, Maternal Health and Family Planning,  
Los Angeles County Department of Health

**TOM DOMINGUEZ**, President  
Association of Orange County Deputy Sheriffs

56

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 56 ★

VOTE YES ON 56: SAVE LIVES. PROTECT KIDS.  
REDUCE THE HARMFUL COSTS OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco is still a DEADLY and COSTLY problem.

- Every year, 40,000 Californians die from tobacco-related diseases.
- This year alone, 16,800 California kids will start smoking.
- Each year, California taxpayers pay \$3.58 Billion for tobacco-related healthcare costs. That’s \$413 per family every year, whether you smoke or not.

“Prop. 56 pays for SMOKING PREVENTION so kids don’t get addicted.”—*Matthew L. Myers, President, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids*

PROP. 56 WORKS LIKE A USER FEE: SMOKERS WILL HELP PAY THEIR FAIR SHARE OF HEALTH CARE COSTS

Under Prop. 56, tobacco users pay to help offset the \$3.58 billion in tobacco-related healthcare costs taxpayers pay every year.

Prop. 56 has strong accountability and transparency protections, including strict caps on overhead, ensuring politicians can’t divert money for their own personal agendas.

Under Prop. 56, if you don’t use tobacco, you don’t pay.

This is about FAIRNESS. It’s time for tobacco users to help pay for their healthcare costs instead of leaving it to taxpayers to foot the bill.

DON’T BUY BIG TOBACCO’S LIES: PROP. 56 DOESN’T TAKE A DIME FROM SCHOOLS

Tobacco corporations have LIED for years about the dangers of tobacco. Now they are spending tens of millions lying so they can keep getting our children and grandchildren hooked—and protect their bottom line.

“We have carefully vetted Prop. 56. It protects school funding while helping to keep our kids from getting hooked on deadly, addictive tobacco.”—*Chris Ungar, President, California School Boards Association*

VOTE YES ON 56.

**STUART COHEN**, M.D., M.P.H., District Chair  
American Academy of Pediatrics, California

**LORI G. BREMNER**, California Grassroots Director  
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network

**ALEX M. JOHNSON**, Executive Director  
Children’s Defense Fund—California

PROPOSITION **ENGLISH PROFICIENCY. MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION.**  
**58** INITIATIVE STATUTE.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

58

- Preserves requirement that public schools ensure students become proficient in English
- Requires school districts to solicit parent and community input in developing language acquisition programs to ensure English acquisition as rapidly and effectively as possible.
- Requires that school districts provide students with limited English proficiency the option to be taught English nearly all in English.
- Authorizes school districts to establish dual-

language immersion programs for both native and non-native English speakers.

- Allows parents/legal guardians of students to select an available language acquisition program that best suits their child.

**SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:**

- No notable fiscal effect on school districts or state government.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON SB 1174 (PROPOSITION 58)  
(CHAPTER 753, STATUTES OF 2014)

Senate: Ayes 25 Noes 10

Assembly: Ayes 53 Noes 26

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

**BACKGROUND**

**About One in Five California Students Is an English Learner.** In 2015–16, about 2.7 million California public school students in the elementary and secondary grades spoke a language other than English at home. Schools classified about 1.1 million of these students as English learners, meaning they were not yet fluent in English. English learners make up 22 percent of all public school students in California. More than 80 percent of English learners in California are native Spanish speakers.

**Schools Must Help All Students Learn English.** Public schools are required by law to teach English learners how to speak and read in English in addition to teaching them other subjects such as math and science. Across the country, schools tend to teach English learners in either English-only or bilingual programs. In English-only programs, students learn English and other subjects from teachers who speak only in English. In bilingual programs, students learn their subjects from teachers who speak both in English and in their native language. Many bilingual programs are designed to last between three and six years, after which students attend classes taught only in English. Some bilingual programs continue to teach English learners in their native language for at least part of the day even after the students become fluent English speakers.

**California Requires Schools to Teach English Learners Mostly in English.** In response to some concerns over how English learners were being taught, California voters passed Proposition 227 in 1998. Proposition 227 generally requires English learners to be taught in English and restricts the use of bilingual programs. Proposition 227 generally requires public schools to provide English learners with one year of special, intensive English instruction before transitioning those students into other English-only classes. Proposition 227 remains in effect today.

**Schools Can Run Bilingual Programs Under Certain Conditions.** Under Proposition 227, parents of English learners must come to school and sign a waiver if they want their children considered for bilingual instruction. Schools may approve these waivers for students meeting one of three conditions: (1) English learners who have attended an English-only classroom for at least 30 days and whose teachers, principal, and district superintendent all agree would learn better in a bilingual program; (2) students who are at least ten years old; or (3) students who are already fluent English speakers. If 20 or more students in any grade get approved waivers, their school must offer a bilingual class or allow students to transfer to a school that has such a class.

**Since 1998, Fewer Schools Have Offered Bilingual Programs.** The year before Proposition 227 was enacted, about 30 percent of California's English



## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

learners were taught in bilingual programs. Ten years later, about 5 percent of California's English learners were taught in bilingual programs.

***School Districts and County Offices of Education Must Engage Their Communities in a Yearly Planning Process.***

The state requires school districts and county offices of education to publish yearly plans describing the services they will provide for certain groups of students, including English learners. Before adopting these plans, school officials must talk to parents and other community members about what types of programs they would like their schools to run.

## PROPOSAL

This measure repeals key provisions of Proposition 227 and adds a few new provisions regarding English language instruction, as described below.

***Removes Restrictions to Bilingual Programs.*** Under this proposal, schools would no longer be required to teach English learners in English-only programs. Instead, schools could teach their English learners using a variety of programs, including bilingual programs. In addition, parents of English learners would no longer need to sign waivers before their children could enroll in bilingual programs.

***Requires Districts to Respond to Some Parental Demands.***

While schools generally could design their English learner programs however they wanted, they still would have to provide intensive English instruction to English learners if parents requested it. Additionally, school districts would be required to offer any specific English learner program requested by enough parents. Specifically, if at any school either (1) 20 or more parents of students in any single grade or (2) 30 or more parents overall ask for a specific kind of English learner program, that school would have to offer such a program to the extent possible.

***Requires Districts to Talk to Community Members About Their English Learner Programs.***

This proposal requires school districts and county offices of education to ask parents and other community members how English learners should be taught (for example, by using an English-only or bilingual program). School districts and county offices of education would ask for this feedback as part of their regular yearly planning process. (Some districts likely already discuss these

issues in their yearly planning process, but this proposal makes soliciting feedback on these issues a requirement for all districts.)

## FISCAL EFFECTS

The measure would have no notable fiscal effect on state government. However, it likely would result in changes to the way some school districts teach English learners. These changes would have little effect on local costs. We discuss the measure's programmatic and fiscal effects on schools below.

***Significant Programmatic Impact for Some English Learners.*** Though the measure generally does not require school districts to change how they teach English learners, it makes starting or expanding bilingual programs easier for all districts. The exact effect of this measure would depend upon how parents and schools respond to it. Over time, bilingual programs could become more common, with some English learners taught in bilingual programs who otherwise would have been taught in English-only programs. For these school districts and students, the programmatic impact of the measure would be significant.

***Minor Effect on Schools' Ongoing and One-Time Costs.***

The bilingual programs created or expanded due to the measure would not necessarily be more or less expensive overall than English-only programs, as annual costs for both types of programs depend mostly on factors like class size and teacher pay. Any school creating a bilingual program would incur some one-time costs for developing new curriculum, purchasing new instructional materials, training teachers on the new curriculum and materials, and informing parents about the program. These costs, however, would not necessarily be added costs, as schools routinely revise curriculum, purchase new materials, train teachers, and keep parents apprised of important school issues.

Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/measure-contributions> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-16-gen-v2.html> to access the committee's top 10 contributors.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 58 ★

58

PROPOSITION 58 ENSURES ALL STUDENTS CAN ACHIEVE ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Too many California students are being left behind and not given the opportunity to learn English with the most effective teaching methods possible. This is because of an outdated nearly 20-year-old law, Proposition 227, which restricts the instructional methods school districts can use to teach English.

Proposition 58 revises Proposition 227 to remove these restrictions so schools are able to use the most up-to-date teaching methods possible to help our students learn.

Proposition 58: • Requires local school districts to identify in their annual K–12 Local Control and Accountability Plans the instructional methods they will offer to help ensure all students become proficient in English as rapidly as possible. • Requires schools to offer a structured English immersion program to English learners. But schools also can adopt other language instruction methods based on research and stakeholder input. • School districts must seek input from educators, parents and the community.

PROPOSITION 58 ALSO EXPANDS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS TO LEARN A SECOND LANGUAGE.

Proposition 58 removes barriers hurting students by discouraging schools from expanding multilingual education. Proposition 58 encourages school districts to provide instruction programs so native English speakers can become proficient in a second language:

- School districts must include in their annual K–12 Local Control and Accountability Plans programs giving English-speaking students the opportunity to achieve proficiency in a second language.
- District choices of non-English languages must reflect input from parents, the community and the linguistic and financial resources of schools.
- Research shows that students participating in programs taught in more than one language attain higher levels of academic achievement.

PROPOSITION 58 RESTORES LOCAL CONTROL TO OUR SCHOOLS.

Proposition 58 allows local school districts to choose the most up-to-date language instruction methods to improve student outcomes free from legal restrictions imposed on them by a decades-old law.

PROPOSITION 58 PROVIDES A BETTER FUTURE FOR OUR CHILDREN AND OUR STATE.

The world economy is changing rapidly. Today, technology allows even the smallest businesses to have a global reach. Students proficient in English and a second language will be more employable, start out earning higher wages, and make California's workforce better prepared to compete for jobs in the global economy.

PROPOSITION 58 HAS BROAD-BASED SUPPORT FROM LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS, EDUCATORS, PARENTS AND EMPLOYERS.

Giving local schools the tools they need to improve outcomes for students is not a partisan or political issue. Proposition 58 was placed on the ballot by a bipartisan vote of the legislature. Support for Proposition 58's common sense reforms to improve language instruction in our schools is broad-based and includes: Local school boards (the California School Boards Association), Teachers (the California Language Teachers' Association, the California Teachers Association, the California Federation of Teachers), Parents (California State PTA), and Employers (including the San Jose/Silicon Valley and Los Angeles Chambers of Commerce).

Proposition 58's reforms allow schools to adopt the most up-to-date methods of language instruction to improve student outcomes and make better use of taxpayer dollars.

More information at [www.SupportProp58.com](http://www.SupportProp58.com).

VOTE YES ON 58.

**LENORA LACY BARNES**, Senior Vice President  
California Federation of Teachers

**CHRIS UNGAR**, President  
California School Boards Association

**TANYA ZACCONE**, Executive Director  
California Language Teachers' Association

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 58 ★

Twenty years ago California schools were forcing hundreds of thousands of children into mandatory Spanish-almost-only classes. Students, their parents, and employers don't want to return to those days, but the bilingual education "lobby" and teacher unions do, and so do the politicians who put Proposition 58 on the ballot.

We are two of the many Legislators who voted against it and urge you to vote NO as well.

In 1998, California voters approved an initiative requiring that children be taught English in our schools, unless their parents disagreed. They did this because children who were not native English speakers were struggling too long in "bilingual" classes and never moving up.

The results have been spectacular. Children are learning English faster than when they were forced into "bilingual programs" that dragged on for years. Because they are learning English faster and at an earlier age, record

numbers of immigrant students are gaining admission to our state colleges and universities.

Those supporting Prop. 58 want to change that because these so-called "language teachers" have jobs in our schools only so long as students stay in bilingual classes. The teachers and their unions benefit, but not the children.

Proposition 58 is not about modernizing the way we teach English, it's about forcing a failed method of English instruction on immigrant children against the wishes of their parents.

Proposition 58 eliminates current parental rights to an English-language education for their children.

Vote NO on this deceptive ballot measure.

**SHANNON GROVE**, Assemblywoman  
Bakersfield

**JOEL ANDERSON**, Senator  
San Diego County

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 58 ★

**THIS BALLOT MEASURE IS A DISHONEST TRICK BY THE SACRAMENTO POLITICIANS**

- The official title of Proposition 58 is “English Language Education.” But it actually **REPEALS** the requirement the children be taught English in California public schools. It’s all a trick by the Sacramento politicians to fool the voters, who overwhelmingly passed Proposition 227, the “English for the Children” initiative in 1998.
- The worst part of Proposition 58 is hidden away in Section 8, which **REPEALS** all restrictions on the California Legislature to make future changes. This would allow the Legislature to reestablish **SPANISH-ALMOST-ONLY** instruction in the public schools by a simple majority vote, once again forcing Latino children into those classes against their parents’ wishes.
- Teaching English in our public schools is overwhelmingly supported by California parents, whether immigrants or non-immigrants, Latinos or Anglos, Asians or Blacks. That’s why the politicians are trying to **TRICK** the voters by using a **DECEPTIVE TITLE**.

**VOTE NO AND KEEP “ENGLISH FOR THE CHILDREN”—IT WORKS!**

- For decades, millions of Latino children were **FORCED INTO SPANISH-ALMOST-ONLY CLASSES** dishonestly called “bilingual education.” It was an educational disaster and never worked. Many Latinos never learned how to read, write, or even speak English properly.
- But in 1998, California voters overwhelmingly passed Prop. 227—the “English for the Children” initiative—providing sheltered English immersion to immigrant students and requiring that they be taught English as soon as they started school.
- Jaime Escalante

of *Stand and Deliver* fame, one of America’s most successful teachers led the Prop. 227 campaign as Honorary Chairman, rescuing California Latinos from the Spanish-only educational ghetto.

- It worked! Within four years the test scores of over a million immigrant students in California increased by 30%, 50%, or even 100%.
- All the major newspapers, even the national *New York Times*, declared the new English immersion system a huge educational success.
- The former Superintendent of Oceanside Unified School District announced that he’d been wrong about bilingual education for thirty years and became a leading national advocate for English immersion.
- Since “English for the Children” passed, there has been a huge increase in the number of Latinos scoring high enough to gain admission to the prestigious University of California system.
- Prop. 227 worked so well in California schools that the whole issue was forgotten by almost everyone except the bilingual education activists. Now they’re trying to trick the voters into allowing the **RESTORATION OF MANDATORY SPANISH-ALMOST-ONLY CLASSES**.

Vote NO, keep “English for the Children,” and protect Jaime Escalante’s educational legacy for California’s immigrant schoolchildren.

For more information, visit our website at [www.KeepEnglish.org](http://www.KeepEnglish.org)

**RON UNZ**, Chairman  
English for the Children

**KENNETH A. NOONAN**, Former Superintendent  
Oceanside Unified School District

**58**

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 58 ★

**PROPOSITION 58 ENSURES ALL STUDENTS CAN ACHIEVE ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE. PROPOSITION 58 EXPANDS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS TO MASTER A SECOND LANGUAGE.**

That’s why Proposition 58 is supported by our state’s leading educators and parent advocates—classroom teachers, the State PTA, school principals and local school board members—and Governor Jerry Brown. **PROPOSITION 58 IS NOT A “DISHONEST TRICK.”**

Don’t be fooled by opponents’ scare tactics. Prop. 58 is NOT a “trick” to abandon English instruction in favor of “mandatory Spanish-almost-only classes.” Here’s what Prop. 58 actually says:

- School districts must provide their pupils with “effective and appropriate” language acquisition programs “designed to ensure English acquisition as rapidly and as effectively as possible” (Education Code Sections 305(a)(1) and 306(c)).
- “All California school children have the right to be provided with a free public education and an English language public education.” (Education Code Section 320).
- School districts “shall, at a minimum, provide English Learners with a structured English immersion program” (Education Code Section 305(a)(2)).

**THE EVIDENCE DOES NOT SUPPORT THE OPPONENTS’ CLAIMS.** Opponents claim Proposition 227 was wildly successful, but a comprehensive five-year evaluation by the American Institutes for Research concluded “there is no conclusive evidence” to support their claims.

**EDUCATORS AND PARENTS ASK YOU TO REJECT OPPOSITION SCARE TACTICS.** Under Prop. 58 local school districts will decide—with input from parents, educators and their communities—the most appropriate language instruction approaches for their students to achieve English proficiency as rapidly as possible and expand opportunities for English speakers to master a second language.

**SUPPORT OUR CHILDREN AND OUR SCHOOLS. VOTE YES ON 58.**

**JUSTINE FISCHER**, President  
California State PTA

**TOM TORLAKSON**, State Superintendent of Public Instruction

**RALPH GOMEZ PORRAS**, President  
Association of California School Administrators

PROPOSITION  
**59** CORPORATIONS. POLITICAL SPENDING.  
 FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS.  
 LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY QUESTION.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

59

- Asks whether California’s elected officials should use their authority to propose and ratify an amendment to the federal Constitution overturning the United States Supreme Court decision in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*.
- *Citizens United* ruled that laws placing certain limits on political spending by corporations and unions are unconstitutional.
- States that the proposed amendment should clarify that corporations should not have the same constitutional rights as human beings.

**SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST’S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:**

- No direct fiscal effect on state or local governments.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON SB 254 (PROPOSITION 59)  
 (CHAPTER 20, STATUTES OF 2016)

Senate:	Ayes 26	Noes 12
Assembly:	Ayes 51	Noes 26

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

**BACKGROUND**

**Political Campaign Spending.** Many people, corporations, labor unions, and other groups spend money to influence voters’ decisions in political campaigns. This spending includes:

- **Direct Contributions.** People can give money directly to candidates, political parties, and committees. These direct contributions are subject to federal, state, and local limits. In some cases, federal law does not allow direct contributions. For example, corporations and labor unions may not give money directly to a candidate for a federal office
- **Independent Expenditures.** A person makes an “independent expenditure” if he or she spends money to influence

voters with no coordination with a candidate or campaign. For example, a person producing a radio commercial urging people to vote for a candidate is making an independent expenditure if the commercial is made without the involvement of the candidate’s campaign.

**Independent Expenditures Protected by U.S. Constitution.** Before 2010, federal law limited corporations and labor unions’ abilities to make independent expenditures in federal elections. Some California local governments had similar laws for local elections. In 2010, the U.S. Supreme Court determined in the *Citizens United* case that independent expenditures made by corporations and labor unions are a form of speech protected under the Constitution. Based on this determination and related



## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

court decisions, government may not limit the right of corporations and labor unions to make independent expenditures. This ruling applies to federal, state, and local governments.

### ***Two-Step Process to Change the Constitution.***

The Constitution may be changed through a two-step “amendment” process. Under this process, described below, only the Congress, state legislatures, and—if called by the Congress—constitutional conventions have a role in changing the Constitution. Since the Constitution became law in 1789, 33 amendments have been proposed and 27 amendments have been approved through this process.

- **Step One: The Congress Acts.** The process to change the Constitution begins with the Congress either (1) proposing changes or amendments to the Constitution or (2) calling a constitutional convention to propose amendments after the state legislatures of at least 34 states have asked for such a convention. No amendment has been proposed by a constitutional convention.
- **Step Two: The States Act.** At least 38 states must approve a proposed amendment before it becomes law. Depending on instructions from the Congress, states approve proposed amendments through either the state legislatures or state-level conventions.

Historically, only one amendment—the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment repealing the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages—has been approved through state-level conventions rather than by state legislatures.

## PROPOSAL

Proposition 59 asks if California’s elected officials should use all of their constitutional authority—including, but not limited to, amending the Constitution—to:

- Reverse the effects of *Citizens United* and related court decisions.
- Allow the regulation and limitation of political campaign spending.
- Ensure individuals are able to express political views.
- Make clear that corporations should not have the same constitutional rights as people.

Proposition 59 is an advisory measure only. It does not require any particular action by the Congress or the California Legislature.

## FISCAL EFFECTS

This measure would have no direct fiscal effect on state and local governments.

Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/measure-contributions> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-16-gen-v2.html> to access the committee’s top 10 contributors.



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★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 59 ★

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59

Vote YES on Proposition 59 to help get big money out of politics and restore a government of, by, and for the people.

*Corporations and billionaires should not be allowed to continue to buy our elections.*

But that's exactly what the United States Supreme Court did in the disastrous *Citizens United v. FEC* ruling. This misguided decision gave corporations the same "rights" as human beings and freed them to spend unlimited amounts of money in our elections. Other recent decisions overturned long-standing laws limiting how much billionaires could spend in an election.

As a result, corporations and their billionaire owners are spending unprecedented amounts of money to tilt the outcomes of our elections in their favor.

*Corporations and billionaires should not have a greater voice in our elections than California voters.* Corporations spend huge amounts of money to influence election results and make it harder for our voices to be heard.

The Supreme Court was wrong and must be corrected.

*Corporations play a vital role in our economy. But corporations aren't people.* They don't vote, get sick, or die in wars for our country. The Constitution was written to protect human beings, not corporations. The rights granted to corporations by the Supreme Court allow

them to drown out the voices of real people—as voters, consumers, workers, and small business owners.

We The People should have the right to set reasonable limits on the raising and spending of money by candidates and others to influence elections.

Vote YES on Prop. 59 and tell Congress to pass an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that puts an end to this corrosive political spending.

California voters have used ballot measures to instruct and improve our state and local governments before. Prop. 59 allows us to do this on this critical issue.

Real campaign finance reform can only happen with a groundswell of grassroots support from across the country. Let's do our part and vote YES on Proposition 59.

Help send a message to Congress to act now to strengthen our democracy.

*Vote YES on Proposition 59.*

**BEN ALLEN**, State Senator

**MICHELE SUTTER**, Co-Founder  
Money Out Voters In

**KATHAY FENG**, Executive Director  
California Common Cause

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★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 59 ★

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Proposition 59 DOES NOTHING.

Even supporters admit that *all this measure does is "send a message to Congress."*

They admit that corporations "play a vital role in our economy."

The Legislature should focus on doing its job and stop putting meaningless measures on the ballot to ask Congress to limit free speech by overturning the Supreme Court.

Corporations give money. Labor unions give money. People give money. They all do it to support candidates they like and oppose candidates they don't.

Supporters of Proposition 59 say the people "should have the right to set reasonable limits on the raising and spending of money by candidates and others to influence elections."

*Who decides what those reasonable limits are?*

THIS CONGRESS?

THIS LEGISLATURE?

*Do you really want politicians currently in office to have the power to silence the voice of people or organizations who want to change the way our government works?*

Proposition 59 has NO force of law. It DOES NOTHING.

We've all agreed with many Supreme Court decisions.

We've all disagreed with many others.

One thing Democrats, Republicans and Non-Partisan voters CAN agree on is *that the Supreme Court should be above politics* and above picking winners and losers.

Proposition 59 is a political statement by a select few who want to impose their will on the many. Instead of putting do-nothing advisory measures on the ballot, the Legislature should focus on transparency and start doing the people's business.

Vote NO on Proposition 59 . . . It DOES NOTHING . . . IT MEANS NOTHING.

**JEFF STONE**, State Senator  
28th District

**K.H. ACHADJIAN**, Assemblyman  
35th District

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 59 ★

PROPOSITION 59 IS A BIG WASTE OF YOUR TIME AND OUR TAXPAYER DOLLARS.

The LEGISLATURE placed this NON-BINDING ADVISORY measure on the ballot to say they want campaign finance reform and want to curb the power of special interests in Sacramento, but it actually does nothing of the kind. Instead, it argues that *FREE SPEECH SHOULD NOT APPLY TO* small businesses and others who choose to incorporate as a corporation. What this measure fails to accomplish is:

- It FAILS to prohibit or limit corporate contributions to candidates and elected officials.
- It FAILS to prohibit or limit union contributions to candidates or elected officials.
- It FAILS to prohibit or limit corporate contributions to political parties.
- It FAILS to prohibit or limit union contributions to political parties.

Instead, Proposition 59 asks the California members of Congress to change the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Do you really want THIS CONGRESS to tinker with the FIRST AMENDMENT which guarantees and protects:

- Your right to practice your religion?
- Your right to FREE SPEECH?
- Your right to a FREE PRESS?
- Your right to peaceably assemble and associate with others?
- Your right to petition your government?

Supporters of Proposition 59 argue that “corporations aren’t people.” But, many Churches are incorporated.

Newspapers and Television networks are incorporated. Facebook, Google, and Twitter are incorporated. Even organizations like Common Cause, the League of Women Voters, and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) are incorporated. People shouldn’t lose their Constitutional rights just because they choose to become involved in a company or organization that is incorporated.

Our BALLOTS should NOT be clogged with pointless NON-BINDING measures.

This is the first, but if you vote “yes” it surely won’t be the last. Instead, your NO VOTE sends a clear message to the Legislature:

- Stop WASTING OUR MONEY—This measure costs taxpayers half a million dollars, or more.
- Stop CLOGGING OUR BALLOT with meaningless measures that DO NOTHING.
- Start DISCLOSING political contributions WITHIN 24 HOURS of receipt year-round.
- Start DOING YOUR JOB. Fix our broken education system. Fix our broken roads. Protect us from crime. Nobody likes the current state of Politics in America or California. But PROPOSITION 59 is just a “feel-good” measure that does NOTHING to increase disclosure of money being spent in politics.

Please VOTE NO on PROPOSITION 59. IT DOES NOTHING.

**JEFF STONE**, State Senator  
28th District

**KATCHO ACHADJIAN**, State Assemblyman  
35th District

59

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 59 ★

DON’T BE FOOLED BY THE OPPONENTS’ MISLEADING SCARE TACTICS.

Vote YES on Proposition 59 because if we don’t overturn the Supreme Court’s disastrous *Citizens United* ruling we will NEVER be able to enact the reforms that we need to PREVENT CORPORATIONS AND WEALTHY SPECIAL INTERESTS FROM BUYING OUR ELECTIONS.

Opponents want you to believe that overturning *Citizens United* will affect your First Amendment rights. Only BIG MONEY INTERESTS who want to control our elections have anything to fear from overturning *Citizens United*.

Corporations should not have the same rights as human beings—they should not be allowed to spend unlimited amounts of money to control our elections. BUT THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT THE *CITIZENS UNITED* DECISION LET THEM DO! It struck down limits on corporate and union political spending.

Democrats, Republicans, and independent voters agree that *Citizens United* should be overturned with a

constitutional amendment. Vote YES on Proposition 59 to tell Congress to act.

Overturning *Citizens United* will open the way to meaningful campaign finance reform that will return ownership of our elections back to ordinary Americans! Voting YES on Proposition 59 will send a clear message to Congress that We the People want OUR voices heard during elections.

*Don’t let the opponents fool you—corporations and billionaires should not be allowed to continue to buy our elections.*

Vote YES on Proposition 59 to help get big money out of politics and restore a government of, by, and for the PEOPLE.

**MARK LENO**, State Senator

**MICHELE SUTTER**, Co-Founder  
Money Out Voters In

**KATHAY FENG**, Executive Director  
California Common Cause

PROPOSITION **BAN ON SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS.**  
**67** **REFERENDUM.**

**OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY**

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**67**

A “Yes” vote approves, and a “No” vote rejects, a statute that:

- Prohibits grocery and certain other retail stores from providing single-use plastic or paper carryout bags to customers at point of sale.
- Permits sale of recycled paper bags and reusable bags to customers, at a minimum price of 10 cents per bag.

**SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST’S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:**

- Relatively small fiscal effects on state and local governments. Minor increase of less than a million dollars annually for state administrative costs, offset by fees. Possible minor savings to local governments from reduced litter and waste management costs.

**ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

**BACKGROUND**

**Carryout Bag Usage.** Stores typically provide their customers with bags to carry out the items they buy. One type of bag commonly provided is the “single-use plastic carryout bag,” which refers to a thin plastic bag used at checkout that is not intended for continued reuse. In contrast, “reusable plastic bags” are thicker and sturdier so that they can be reused many times. Many stores also provide single-use paper bags. Stores frequently provide single-use paper and plastic carryout bags to customers for free, and some stores offer reusable bags for sale. Each year, roughly 15 billion single-use plastic carryout bags are provided to customers in California (an average of about 400 bags per Californian).

**Many Local Governments Restrict Single-Use Carryout Bags.** Many cities and counties in California have adopted local laws in recent years restricting or banning single-use carryout bags. These local laws have been implemented due to concerns about how the use of such bags can impact the environment. For example, plastic bags contribute to litter and can end up in waterways. In addition, plastic bags can be difficult to recycle because they can get tangled in recycling machines. Most of these local laws ban single-use plastic carryout bags at grocery stores, convenience stores, pharmacies, and liquor stores. They also usually require the store to charge at least 10 cents for the sale of any carryout bag. Stores are allowed to keep the resulting revenue. As of June 2016, there were local carryout bag laws in about 150 cities and counties—covering about 40 percent of California’s population—mostly in areas within coastal counties.

**Passage of Statewide Carryout Bag Law.** In 2014, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed a statewide carryout bag law, Senate Bill (SB) 270. As described in more detail below, the law prohibits certain stores from providing single-use plastic carryout bags. It also requires these stores to charge

customers for any other carryout bag provided at checkout.

**PROPOSAL**

Under the State Constitution, a new state law can be placed before voters as a referendum to determine whether the law can go into effect. This proposition is a referendum on SB 270. Below, we describe what a “yes” and “no” vote would mean for this measure, its major provisions, and how this measure could be affected by another proposition on this ballot.

**What a “Yes” and “No” Vote Mean**

**“Yes” Vote Upholds SB 270.** Certain stores would be prohibited from providing single-use plastic carryout bags and generally required to charge at least 10 cents for other carryout bags. These requirements would apply only to cities and counties that did not already have their own single-use carryout bag laws as of the fall of 2014.

**“No” Vote Rejects SB 270.** A store could continue to provide single-use plastic carryout bags and other bags free of charge unless it is covered by a local law that restricts the use of such bags.

**Main Provisions of Measure**

**Prohibits Single-Use Plastic Carryout Bags.** This measure prohibits most grocery stores, convenience stores, large pharmacies, and liquor stores in the state from providing single-use plastic carryout bags. This provision does not apply to plastic bags used for certain purposes—such as bags for unwrapped produce.

**Creates New Standards for Reusable Plastic Carryout Bags.** This measure also creates new standards for the material content and durability of reusable plastic carryout bags. The California Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle) would be responsible for ensuring that bag manufacturers

## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

meet these requirements. The measure also defines standards for other types of carryout bags.

**Requires Charge for Other Carryout Bags.** This measure generally requires a store to charge at least 10 cents for any carryout bag that it provides to consumers at checkout. This charge would not apply to bags used for certain purposes—such as bags used for prescription medicines. In addition, certain low-income customers would not have to pay this charge. Under the measure, stores would retain the revenue from the sale of the bags. They could use the proceeds to cover the costs of providing carryout bags, complying with the measure, and educational efforts to encourage the use of reusable bags.

### Another Proposition on This Ballot Could Affect Implementation of This Measure

This ballot includes another measure—Proposition 65—that could direct revenue from carryout bag sales to the state if approved by voters. Specifically, Proposition 65 requires that revenue collected from a state law to ban certain bags and charge fees for other bags (like SB 270 does) would have to be sent to a new state fund to support various environmental programs.

If both measures pass, the use of the revenues from carryout bag sales would depend on which measure receives more votes. Figure 1 shows how the major provisions of SB 270 would be implemented differently depending on different voter decisions on the two measures. Specifically, if Proposition 67 (this referendum on SB 270) gets more “yes” votes, the revenue would be kept by stores for specified purposes. However, if Proposition 65 (initiative) gets more “yes” votes, the revenue would be used for environmental programs. We note that Proposition 65 includes a provision that could be interpreted by the courts as preventing SB 270 from going into effect at all should

both measures pass and Proposition 65 gets more “yes” votes. However, this analysis assumes that the other provisions of SB 270 not related to the use of revenues—such as the requirement to ban single-use plastic carryout bags and charge for other bags—would still be implemented.

## FISCAL EFFECTS

**Minor State and Local Fiscal Effects.** This measure would have relatively small fiscal effects on state and local governments. Specifically, the measure would result in a minor increase of less than a million dollars annually in state costs for CalRecycle to ensure that bag manufacturers meet the new reusable plastic bags requirements. These costs would be offset by fees charged to makers of these bags. The measure could also result in other fiscal effects—such as minor savings to local governments from reduced litter cleanup and waste management costs.

Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/measure-contributions> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-16-gen-v2.html> to access the committee’s top 10 contributors.

**Figure 1**  
**Implementation of Referendum Would Be Affected by Outcome of Proposition 65**

	Proposition 67 (SB 270 Referendum) Passes	Proposition 67 (SB 270 Referendum) Fails
Proposition 65 (Initiative) Passes	Statewide carryout bag law in effect. Use of revenues from sale of carryout bags depends on which proposition gets more votes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If more “yes” votes for referendum, revenue is kept by stores.</li> <li>• If more “yes” votes for initiative, revenue goes to state for environmental programs.<sup>a</sup></li> </ul>	No statewide carryout bag law. Revenue from any future statewide law similar to SB 270 would be used for environmental programs.
Proposition 65 (Initiative) Fails	Statewide carryout bag law in effect and revenue from the sale of carryout bags is kept by stores.	No statewide carryout bag law.

<sup>a</sup> Alternatively, a provision of Proposition 65 could be interpreted by the courts as preventing Senate Bill (SB) 270 from going into effect at all.



★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 67 ★

**67**

YES on 67 to REDUCE LITTER, PROTECT OUR OCEAN and WILDLIFE, and REDUCE CLEAN-UP COSTS.

Single-use plastic shopping bags create some of the most visible litter that blows into our parks, trees and neighborhoods, and washes into our rivers, lakes and ocean. A YES vote will help keep discarded plastic bags out of our mountains, valleys, beaches and communities, and keep them beautiful. The law also will save our state and local communities tens of millions of dollars in litter clean-up costs.

PLASTIC BAGS ARE A DEADLY THREAT TO WILDLIFE.

*"Plastic bags harm wildlife every day. Sea turtles, sea otters, seals, fish and birds are tangled by plastic bags; some mistake bags for food, fill their stomachs with plastics and die of starvation. YES on 67 is a common-sense solution to reduce plastic in our ocean, lakes and streams, and protect wildlife."—Julie Packard, Executive Director, Monterey Bay Aquarium*

YES on 67 CONTINUES CALIFORNIA'S SUCCESS IN PHASING OUT PLASTIC BAGS.

A YES vote will keep in place a law passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor that will stop the distribution of wasteful single-use plastic shopping bags. This law has strong support from organizations that are committed to protecting the ocean, wildlife, consumers, and small businesses.

It will be fully implemented statewide once voters approve Prop. 67.

Many local communities are already phasing out plastic bags. In fact, nearly 150 local cities and counties have banned single-use plastic bags. These laws have already been a success; some communities have seen a nearly 90 percent reduction in single-use bags, as well as strong support from consumers. OUT-OF-STATE PLASTIC BAG COMPANIES ARE OPPOSING CALIFORNIA'S PROGRESS.

Opposition to this law is funded by four large out-of-state plastic bag companies. They don't want California to take leadership on plastic bag waste, and are trying to defeat this measure to protect their profits.

Don't believe their false claims. We should give California's plastic bag law a chance to work, especially with so much success already at the local level.

YES on 67 to PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S PLASTIC BAG LITTER REDUCTION LAW.

**JULIE PACKARD**, Executive Director  
Monterey Bay Aquarium

**JOHN LAIRD**, Chairperson  
California Ocean Protection Council

**SCOTT SMITHLINE**, Director  
California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 67 ★

WE ALL WANT TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT, BUT PROP. 67 IS A FRAUD.

It is a \$300 million per year HIDDEN BAG TAX on California consumers who will be forced to pay a minimum 10 cents for every paper and thick plastic grocery bag they are given at checkout.

AND NOT ONE PENNY WILL GO TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

Instead, the Legislature gave all \$300 million in new bag tax revenue to grocers as extra profit.

THAT'S \$300 MILLION EVERY YEAR!

STOP THE SPECIAL INTEREST SWEETHEART DEAL.

In a sweetheart deal brokered by special interest lobbyists, Proposition 67 will grow profits for grocery stores by up to \$300 million a year.

Big grocery store chains get to keep ALL of the new tax revenue.

Grocers will grow \$300 million richer every year on the backs of consumers.

DON'T BE FOOLED: NOT ONE PENNY OF THE BAG TAX GOES TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

The Legislature could have dedicated the new tax revenue to protect the environment, but their goal wasn't to protect the environment . . . IT WAS ABOUT GROWING PROFITS FOR GROCERY STORES AND LABOR UNIONS.

The measure SPECIFICALLY REQUIRES GROCERS TO KEEP ALL OF THE NEW TAX AS PROFIT! STOP THE SWEETHEART DEAL AND HIDDEN BAG TAX.

VOTE NO ON PROP. 67.

**DOROTHY ROTHROCK**, President  
California Manufacturers & Technology Association

**THOMAS HUDSON**, Executive Director  
California Taxpayer Protection Committee

**DEBORAH HOWARD**, Executive Director  
California Senior Advocates League



★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 67 ★

DON'T BE FOOLED BY PROP. 67.

It is a \$300 million per year HIDDEN TAX INCREASE on California consumers who will be forced to pay a minimum 10 cents for every paper and thick plastic grocery bag they are given at the checkout.

And not one penny goes to the environment.

Instead, the Legislature gave all \$300 million in new tax revenue to grocers as extra profit.

Stop the sweetheart special interest deal . . . VOTE NO ON PROP. 67.

STOP THE BAG TAX

Prop. 67 bans the use of plastic retail bags and REQUIRES grocers to charge and keep a minimum 10 cent tax on every paper or thicker plastic reusable bag provided at checkout.

Consumers will pay \$300 million more every year just to use shopping bags grocery stores used to provide for free.

TAX REVENUE GOES TO GROCERS, SPECIAL INTERESTS

Proposition 67 will grow profits for grocery stores by up to \$300 million a year.

Big grocery store chains get to keep all of the tax revenue.

Grocers will grow \$300 million richer on the backs of consumers.

NOT ONE PENNY OF THE BAG TAX GOES TO HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

The Legislature could have dedicated the new tax revenue to protect the environment, but it did not. Instead, it REQUIRED grocery stores to keep the new bag tax revenue.

STOP THE SPECIAL INTEREST BAG TAX DEAL

Prop. 67 is a deal cooked up by special interest lobbyists in Sacramento to grow profits for grocery stores.

The Legislature passed SB 270 and hidden in the fine print is a NEW BAG TAX on consumers—a minimum 10 cents on every paper and thick plastic reusable bag provided to shoppers—all dedicated to grocer profits.

STOP THE SWEETHEART DEAL AND HIDDEN BAG TAX

VOTE NO ON PROP. 67.

**DOROTHY ROTHROCK**, President

California Manufacturers & Technology Association

**THOMAS HUDSON**, Executive Director

California Taxpayer Protection Committee

**DEBORAH HOWARD**, Executive Director

California Senior Advocates League

67

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 67 ★

A YES vote on 67 confirms that California can move forward with its ban on plastic grocery bags. It's that simple.

Don't be fooled by the deceptive campaign waged by plastic bag corporations from Texas and South Carolina, who claim they are looking out for our environment. Phasing out single-use plastic bags brings major benefits to California.

These bags kill wildlife, pollute our oceans, ruin recycling machines, and cause litter that is expensive to clean up.

Many local communities across California have already phased out plastic grocery bags, and a YES vote would continue this progress.

*"Don't buy the industry spin! . . . shoppers can avoid the 10-cent fee on paper or reusable plastic bags simply by bringing their own."*—The Los Angeles Times editorial board

*"Across California, small local grocery stores like ours support a YES vote on Prop. 67. In our local*

*community, we have a ban on single-use plastic bags that is working well. Our customers are bringing their own reusable bags, and are happy to do their part to reduce unneeded plastic litter. It's good for small businesses and consumers."*—Roberta Cruz, La Fruteria Produce

*"Californians are smarter than the plastic bag makers, especially those from out of state, seem to think."*—Sacramento Bee Editorial Board

Vote YES on 67 to protect California's success in phasing out plastic bag litter and waste.

**DOLORES HUERTA**, Co-Founder

United Farm Workers

**SAM LICCARDO**, Mayor

City of San Jose

**MARY LUÉVANO**, Commissioner

California Coastal Commission

# Information About Candidate Statements

## In This Guide

This voter guide includes information about U.S. Senate candidates which begins on page 45 of this guide.

United States Senate candidates can buy space for their candidate statement in this voter guide. Some candidates, however, choose not to buy space for a statement.

The candidates for U.S. Senate are:


Kamala D. Harris	Democratic
Loretta L. Sanchez	Democratic

## In Your Sample Ballot Booklet (Mailed Separately From Your County Registrar)

In addition to the candidates in this guide, your ballot may include State Senate, State Assembly, and U.S. House of Representatives candidates.


State Senate and State Assembly candidates may buy space for a candidate statement in the county sample ballot booklets IF they agree to keep their campaign spending under a certain dollar amount described below.

- State Senate candidates may spend no more than \$1,269,000 in the general election
- State Assembly candidates may spend no more than \$987,000 in the general election

 A list of candidates who accepted California's voluntary campaign spending limits is available at [www.sos.ca.gov/elections/candidate-statements](http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/candidate-statements)

California's voluntary campaign spending limits do not apply to candidates for federal offices including President, U.S. Senate, and the U.S. House of Representatives.

All U.S. House of Representatives candidates may buy space for a candidate statement in county sample ballot booklets. Some candidates, however, choose not to buy space for a statement.

 For the certified list of statewide candidates, go to [www.sos.ca.gov/elections/candidate-statements](http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/candidate-statements)

## U.S. Presidential Candidates

Information on candidates running for President will be available on the Secretary of State's Voter Information Guide website. Visit [www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov](http://www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov) for more details.

# CANDIDATE STATEMENTS

## UNITED STATES SENATE

- 
- Serves as one of two Senators who represent California's interests in the United States Congress.
  - Proposes and votes on new national laws.
  - Votes on confirming federal judges, U.S. Supreme Court Justices, and many high-level presidential appointments to civilian and military positions.
- 

### Kamala D. Harris | DEMOCRATIC



I am running for the United States Senate because I believe it is time to repair the ladder of opportunity for more Californians and more Americans. As a lifelong prosecutor, I have always served just one client: The People of California. As District Attorney of San Francisco and California Attorney General, I've proudly stood up to powerful interests on behalf of the people and won real victories for our families. I took on violent predators, including the transnational criminal organizations and human traffickers who profit from exploiting women and children. I prosecuted polluters and big oil companies, took on the big Wall Street banks and worked across the aisle to pass the nation's toughest anti-foreclosure law to protect our homeowners. As California's United States Senator, I will continue to fight hard for the people and cut through the gridlock that pervades Washington. I will work to create the jobs our people need by bringing home federal dollars that will repair our crumbling water and transportation systems. I'll fight for better schools and to give every child access to pre-kindergarten and affordable childcare. With student loan debt crippling college graduates, I'll fight for refinancing and reform that makes college more affordable for all students. I will stand up for our veterans who deserve quality health care and job training when they come home. I'll defend our environment and coast and lead the fight against climate change. Please join me. Thank you for your consideration.

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Los Angeles, CA 90010    Email: [info@KamalaHarris.org](mailto:info@KamalaHarris.org)  
[www.KamalaHarris.org](http://www.KamalaHarris.org)

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### Loretta L. Sanchez | DEMOCRATIC



California needs a proven leader who can deliver results and tackle the full range of economic, educational and security challenges we face today. *Our next U.S. Senator must have extensive legislative and national security experience and share the life experiences of working people. I do, and that's why I am the best candidate for the job.* My parents were hardworking immigrants who struggled to provide for their seven children. I worked my way through college with the help of government and union grants, and the Anaheim Rotary Club paid for my MBA. My parents worked hard, valued education and are the only parents in American history to send two daughters to Congress. That's why I have fought passionately in Congress for 20 years for education, affordable college, healthcare reform, immigration reform, gender equality, LGBT rights, raising the minimum wage, and environmental protection. I've also demonstrated independent judgment and courage when it mattered most: *I voted against the Iraq War, the so-called Patriot Act, and the Wall Street bailouts.* As a senior member of the Armed Services and Homeland Security Committees, I've worked to ensure our troops are trained and equipped to win and cared for when they come home. I'm the only candidate with the national security experience necessary to keep America safe from international and domestic terrorism. As your Senator, I will fight for all Californians, so together we can have a stronger and more prosperous future. *I humbly ask for your vote.*

P.O. Box 6037    Tel: (714) 774-0236  
Santa Ana, CA 92706    Email: [info@loretta.org](mailto:info@loretta.org)  
<http://loretta.org>

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The order of the statements was determined by randomized drawing. Statements on this page were supplied by the candidates and have not been checked for accuracy. Each statement was voluntarily submitted and paid for by the candidate. Candidates who did not submit statements could otherwise be qualified to appear on the ballot.

# DATES TO REMEMBER!



## REMEMBER TO VOTE!

Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day!

### OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

#### October 10, 2016

First day to vote-by-mail.

#### October 24, 2016

Last day to register to vote.

### NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

#### November 1, 2016

Last day that county elections officials will accept any voter's application for a vote-by-mail ballot.

#### November 8, 2016

**Election Day!**

**Change Your Ringtone.  
Change Your Hairstyle.  
Change Your Playlist.  
Change Your Oil.  
Change Your BFF.  
Change Your Shoes.  
Change Your Attitude.**

**Vote.**

**It may be the best change  
you make all year.**

**November 8, 2016, GENERAL ELECTION**

**Register to Vote by  
October 24**

**Apply to Vote by Mail by  
November 1**

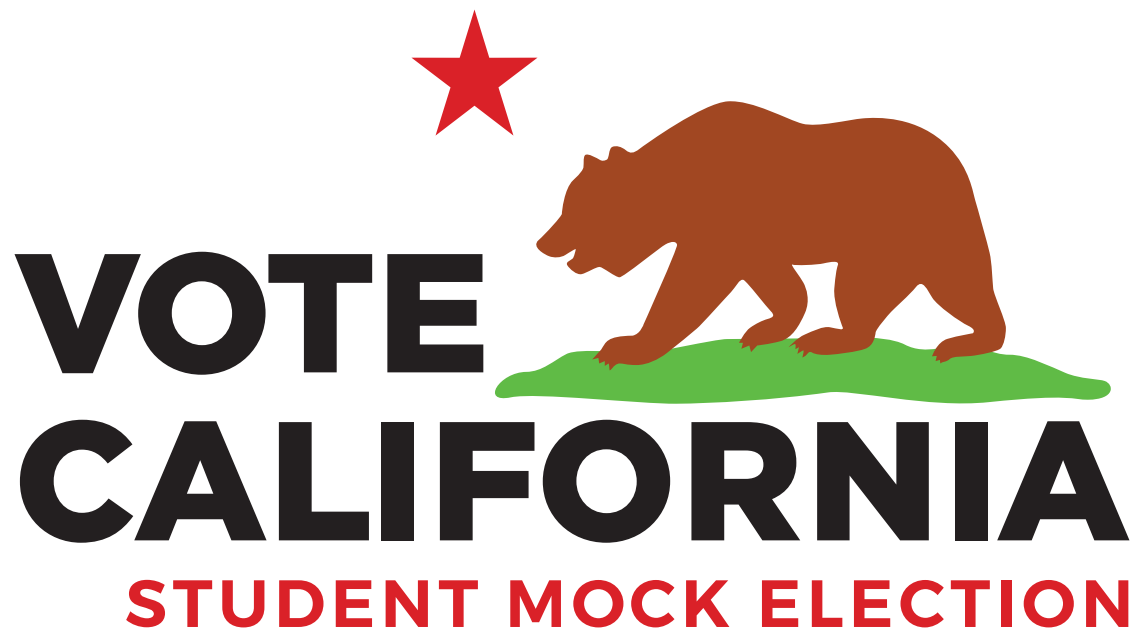
**Need more information?**

**WWW.SOS.CA.GOV • (800) 345-VOTE**



**Democracy At Work Project • Sponsored by California Secretary of State Alex Padilla**





[www.sos.ca.gov/elections/student-mock-election](http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/student-mock-election)

**Intended for Student Mock Election Purposes Only**